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A HISTORY  
OF  
CHRISTIAN CARVER  
AND  
FREDERICK DANNER  
AND THEIR DESCENDANTS

Danner Carver

Alvin L. Carver

1931

Bethel, Idaho

WILLOWS, CALIFORNIA

1931

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PREFACE

We have not a single apology to offer for the publication of this little, insignificant volume, other than we wanted to learn the history of each of our families. We set out by means of an automobile with our camp outfit packed snugly away and no previous experience in research work or of writing books.

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We left our home in Willows, Cal. on April 25, 1929 and started on a trip that took us through 27 states and the District of Columbia. The states were as follows: California, Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, and Nevada, as well as the District of Columbia. Our travels took us through the following states twice: Illinois, Indiana, North Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia.

Data for the history of the Carver family was very hard to get. There were but few that kept any record at all. Some of it was that which had been handed down by word of mouth—and that is not the best in the world, particularly when it comes to dates. However we have done the best we could in the time at our disposal.

We have had to depend mostly upon public Records for our marriage dates. Some names and dates were from passenger lists back in the Colonial times. Others we copied from records in Washington, D. C. Thus from records in the Pension Bureau we learned many things about Christian Carver as to where he was born, when he moved to North Carolina, where they settled there, when he joined the

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army and where he served in the Revolutionary War, when he was married, where and to whom.

We also learned in the same way when he left North Carolina, where he moved, when he moved again, how long he staid there and where he moved to next. In the Census Bureau, we were able to pick up the different ones we were looking for and learn the names of their children and when they were born.

All such information should be considered authentic —even if it does not quite agree with names, dates etc. that we have been carrying in our minds down through many generations.



# History of the Carver Family

My husband and I left our home in Willows, Cal. April 25., 1929 and started on a motor trip for the East, partly for pleasure but mainly for the purpose of looking for our relatives, from whom, our branch of the Carver family had been separated for almost eighty years. My father, Joel Carver left his home near Neosha, Missouri in the spring of 1850 during the great Gold Rush and came to California and never returned to his old home.

Father passed away in 1885 and as we children were young and not thinking of genealogies; we never thought of inquiring about our family history. When we did think of it—we were too late. Now in our old days, we would be very glad to have the history of our ancestors, from the time they landed in America.

We had long been wishing to see the ancient Cliff Dwellings and Pueblos in Arizona and New Mexico, so we took the southern route via Yuma, Arizona. We visited many interesting places while there. I will mention just a few of the most striking ones: We first went to Casa Grande. (Spanish for Big House) We found in it all that the name implies. Much of it however has fallen to the ground, but the wreckage shows that it was Big indeed.

Our trip took us through a number of large copper mining towns and mills. Then we went to Camp Verde and out to see Montezuma Wells and Montezuma Castle. The well is a big one. This well is supposed to have been formed by a meteor which fell ages ago. It is about two acres in extent and six hundred feet deep. It is filled to within 100 feet of the surface. That would make the water 500 feet deep. High up, under an overhanging ledge are some Cliff Dwellings. They are reached by some long ladders. We had no inclination to visit them by the ladder route. There is an underground passage through which the waters of the well run in a constant stream.

It pours out of the bank next to the creek, clear and sparkling, but a little warm. There is a system of ditches said to have been here when this country was first discovered. These same ditches are now used by the settlers in the valley below.

The weather being a little too warm for us here, we



went northward from Phoenix up through the mile high city, Prescott, and on up to Flagstaff which was still higher. We enjoyed the cool mountain air at this place. We made a side trip from here to see the new bridge across the upper end of Grand Canyon of the Colorado. It is a few miles down from Lee's Ferry. The river at the bridge is confined between two perpendicular walls, 500 feet straight up and down and 500 feet wide.

We stopped out about the middle of the bridge and I dropped a large rock into the river while my husband timed it. It took just eight seconds from the time it left my hands till it made a big splash in the waters below.

Another interesting trip was to see Arizona's Petrified Forrest. It was well worth going to see. There were hundreds, yes, thousands of acres, strewn with large tree trunks lying on the ground, all the way from fifty to a hundred and fifty feet or more in length, all solid rock

Our road took us by way of the Painted Desert. The landscape was just like an old time crazy quilt—a riot of colors, shapes and patches; beautiful to behold; perfectly wonderful.

From Gallup, New Mexico, we took a trip to Mesa Verde National Monument in the southern part of Colorado. It was 300 miles out there and back. The next morning after our arrival, we went on an auto trip to see the different ruins. We were in charge of an official guide.

I should have mentioned that all the different cave dwellings and ancient cities have been made national monuments, with a staff of officers in charge to see that tourists do not carry everything movable away in the shape of pottery, bones, skulls or skeletons.

We were shown many cliff dwellings scattered along the precipitous walls of the canyon, always located where there was overhanging cliffs, high up and inaccessible. We managed to see some of them, but where there were ladders to climb, we staid down.

One lot of curious old ruins was called the Sun Palace. This was out in the open. They showed us a contrivance whereby the ancients could reckon the beginning of the seasons quite as well as the present day astronomers. I did not understand it so I will not try to explain it.

We went back on a road that took us through Durango, Colorado, and on to Gallup, by way of Aztec, where we saw some wonderful old ruins. This was a Pueblo out in



the open. It was built something like Casa Grande; only these are better preserved. The Aztec ruins had to be excavated before it was known what really was there. Many relics in beads, pottery and numerous other things have been recovered. There is much to do before they get it all uncovered.

We returned to Gallup and sped along to Sante Fe, N. M. where we staid and took in all the old time houses, and a church built by the Spaniards. Sante Fe had just been drenched by a 16 day rain and it sure looked it. The old Spanish Capitol Building was erected in 1609 and is now used as a museum. The Plaza still occupies the same spot it did in 1846 when Gen. Kearney proclaimed it as the property of the United States.

After leaving Sante Fe we went northeasterly 72 miles to Taos where we visited the Indian Pueblo, the only one inhabited by the descendants of the same tribe that built it and lived there perhaps a thousand years ago. The old building is four stories high in the rear and tapers down one story at a time to the first story which is only one story high. They go up by a ladder and pull the ladder up at night. Burglars would have to take a ladder along if they wanted to rob the place. I imagine there would be a hot time in the old town if they tried it. I would not want to be the burglar. 700 Indians occupy the house.

After leaving Taos we struck out for Raton which is in the Northern part of New Mexico. We crossed over a 9000 foot summit and down again, and over an 8400 foot one. The people here don't think anything about grades like these; they just eat them up and want more. At least it looks that way to Californians. We dropped over on to the head waters of the Cimarron River. This was getting most interesting for we had heard Uncle Bill tell of adventures in early times along the Cimarron.

Our driving time from Sante Fe to Dallas, Texas, was three and a half days, so you know we didn't hurry, although it is a good long ways across there. There were so many wonderful things to look at all along the way.

We found a good many of the Carvers around Dallas. They were descendants of the families who moved down there from Springfield, Illinois, in 1844 and some that went there at a later date. They had been 'lost' to the rest of us for nearly 86 years. None of the original families are living now, however there are a few of the second genera-



tion, and they are getting along pretty well in years. There are a great many of the younger set living in that section.

We left Dallas and headed for Neosha, Missouri, where my father lived before he came to California in 1850. Here we found more of the Carvers. My father had left there 80 years ago, so there were none of the old timers living. Just a few of the second generation and many of the descendants. My father left this section in 1850 and never returned. We had been 'lost' to them during all that time.

My father was born in Springfield, Illinois in 1832 so we went up there next, and after a couple of days searching we finally 'found' some of our relations still living there—that is, their descendants. During all of our trip, there were none that could give the family history any further back than we could.

Not being able to get all the information we desired about our forefathers, it was up to us to hunt for it. We knew that my great grandfather, Christian Carver, was born in Pennsylvania and that the family moved to North Carolina; and many years after the Revolution they had settled at Springfield, Illinois, so we went to North Carolina.

We went to Surry County, North Carolina, and to the old neighborhood where our people had lived. We were pleasantly surprised for my husbands people had lived in the same neighborhood and many of their descendants were still living there. We wondered if they had known each other.

We could not find any of the Carver's living there, so we presumed they had all moved away. My great grandfather moved from North Carolina, in 1802. No one living there had ever heard of the Carver family. We next commenced searching county and state records. This took us practically all over the state and not being satisfied we went over the whole territory again. This took us a little over a month.

At Dobson, Surry Co., we found where Michael Carver had entered 600 acres of land on July 25, 1778, and where he received a patent for it October 13, 1783. Then we found that he had died and that the land had been sold by his Executors and that the sale was confirmed by the Court on February 12, 1788. The patent to the land was recorded in Book B, Page 149 and the deed given on selling the land was recorded in Book D, Pages 256 and 257.



Through the Court Proceedings and the Deed we found that Christian Carver's father was this Michael Carver. We also found that Christian Carver had a brother George and a sister, Anna M. No mention was made of Michael Carver's wife and we presumed that she must have preceded him to the grave.

Our trip took us through Richmond, Va., Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., Philadelphia, Pa., Harrisburg, Pa., Columbus, Ohio, and Indianapolis, Indiana. We spent about a week in Washington, where we examined records in the Pension Bureau, War Department and in the Census Bureau. By picking up a little, here, there and yonder we managed to glean considerable information.

## MICHAEL CARVER

The first trace we had of Michael Carver was when he landed at Philadelphia in 1727. There were three counties in Pennsylvania at that time: Philadelphia, Bucks and Chester. Michael settled in Bucks County and when Northampton Co. was formed from Bucks, he found himself in Northampton County. It was about sixty years after he landed that he died and it is most improbable that he was married before coming to America.

The lists of passengers coming to America in those early times do not give the names of the women and children. When the emigrants landed, the man swore allegiance to England and that seemed to cover the women and children.

Michael entered land in Bucks Co., Pennsylvania, in 1744. In 1749 he bought some land. He had three children, George, Anna M. and Christian. We could not find the dates of George and Anna's birth. Christian was born in 1759 in Northampton County, Pennsylvania.

Michael moved with his family to North Carolina along about 1771, when Christian was twelve years old. He settled in Surry County and filed on 600 acres of land there on July 25, 1778. He received his patent for it in 1783. It was located on the Gentry Branch of Stewarts Creek. The next we found of him, he had passed away and his estate was being probated. Adam Black, Anna M. Carver Ziegler were the Executors together with George Ziegler, Anna's



husband. Michael's wife was not mentioned in the court proceedings and we presumed that she had preceded him to the grave.

## CHRISTIAN CARVER

Christian Carver's name as a landowner does not appear on the records until his deed for his part of the land was recorded.

During the time of the Carver's residence in North Carolina up to the death of Michael, the Revolutionary War had begun and ended. Christian Carver who was about 18 years old at the time, enlisted in the North Carolina Troops on the side of the Colonists, as a private, in Captain Henry Smith's Company.

Capt. Smith's company was ordered to Salisbury, Rowan County, North Carolina for the protection of a magazine. Christian's first enlistment having expired and he then enlisted in Capt. John Crouse's company. Capt. Crouse had been a Lieutenant under Capt. Henry Smith.

Capt. Crouse was ordered to take his company to Hillsborough, which was then the Capitol of North Carolina. Their duties there were to protect the Legislature against the Tories. They were then sent to Salisbury where he served to the end of his enlistment.

Christian Carver was granted a pension on his application executed October 17, 1832 while he was a resident of Sangamon County, Illinois. He was 73 years old at that time.

Christian Carver married Magdalina Ziegler in 1785. George Ziegler having married Anna M. Carver, Christian's sister, made an interesting relationship between the two families. Christian and Magdalina had five children, Viz: George, Jacob, Michael, Elvira, and Elizabeth. Christian's brother George was married and had one son, George Junior. He inherited his father's land and seems to have staid in North Carolina until 1840 when we lost trace of him.

Anna M. Carver Ziegler, as she signed her name, like all women when they get married, lose their identity. There were many Zieglers in North Carolina, but we did not have time to look them up. The Census of 1790 for Surry County, North Carolina gives Christian Carver as having three sons under ten years of age. George, Jacob and Michael were



born between 1785 the date of his marriage, and 1790, the date of the census.

There were no other Carvers on the records of Surry County at that time. We did not find the date of Michael Carver's death. However we did find tons of legal documents piled up in heaps on the basement floor of the court house that have never been sorted and indexed. If they are ever properly sorted, filed and indexed, their contents may be a revelation. No doubt but that there are thousand of priceless instruments among those numberless packages of papers. I would be very glad if this were done during my lifetime. The custodian told us we could look through them but we saw that we could not examine a half of them in a year, even if we had the time.

My husband's relations settled in the same section of Pennsylvania as did my people. They also moved to North Carolina about the same time as did mine. In North Carolina they settled in Surry County the same as mine. Their farms were not very far apart and they must have known each other. On the date that Christian Carver's land was confirmed to him at Dobson, Surry County, on February 12, 1788, Frederick Danner, my husband's great grandfather was in Court and was awarded a judgment in a lawsuit.

After learning that they had lived close together a good portion of the time for 186 years, we scanned the records to find if any marriages had ever occurred between the two families, but found none excepting our own—the marriage of Jefferson D. Danner and myself on September 11, 1888. However we did find where my great grandmother Ziegler's sister Elizabeth had married Daniel Fischel, and then where Jacob Danner a great uncle of my husband, had married Catherine Fischel, a sister of Daniel Fischel. This made Christian Carver and Jacob Danner almost brother-in-laws. They must have known each other.

### *Christian Carver's Children by Magdalina, His First Wife.*

George was their first born. We do not know definitely the date of his birth. I place it as about 1786 for this reason. Christian and Magdalina were married in 1785. Jacob, their second child was born March 10, 1787, so George must



have been born between the two dates, making 1786 as the most probable.

George married Sally Hoover. They were both natives of North Carolina. Five children were born to them, two of whom died young. Of the living, Albert, born in 1827 in Illinois, and died in Texas in 1911. Daniel S. born in Illinois, June 15, 1831 and died in Texas November 4, 1909. Sarah Jane, born in Illinois, December 4, 1834, died in Missouri, September 19, 1919.

### A TEXAS CARVER

In the Public Library at Dallas Texas, I found a book, History of Dallas County from which I copied a sketch of the life of Albert Carver. viz: Albert dates his birth as in 1827 in Illinois. He was the third of five children born to his father, George Carver and Sally Hoover his mother. Both were natives of North Carolina. Albert was raised on a farm and educated in Missouri to which place his father moved when he was a boy. At the age of 21 he commenced farming in Newton County, Missouri. In 1849 he went to Dallas, Texas, remaining two years and nine months. He then went back to Missouri where he lived till 1852. He then returned to Texas. While in Newton County, Missouri, on this last trip he was married to Mary Markham, a native of Newton County, Missouri. They started to Texas the next day. Mary was born in 1832 and died in 1911. The trip to Texas in those early times was of a perilous nature. Many big rivers to cross and the country was full of hostile Indians. In Texas he bought 250 acres of land and later on he added 47 acres more to his holdings. At that time, he said that Dallas contained two general stores, one hotel and a saloon. His wife was a daughter of William and Edie Baker Markham. Albert and his wife were parents of five children: George, John A. James B. Thomas and Edward Francis. Albert died in Texas in 1911, aged 84 years.

(Edward Francis is the only one now living—1929.)

Albert Carver married Mary (Polly) Markham in Missouri in 1852 in Newton County and started next day to Texas in a wagon. It was a trip beset with many dangers in those days, such as turbulent streams and hostile Indians. They made it through safely. They settled in what is known now as the Carver neighborhood ten miles east of Dallas. Here he bought some land, built a house, engaged



in farming, and raised a nice family of five children, as follows: John A. born in 1856, died in 1914. James B. born in 1858, died in 1923. George, no data as to birth. He married and was the father of seven children: Jenkins, Albert, John, Vio, Cecil, Ophelia and Roxy Ann.

John A. Carver, who was Albert Carver's first-born, married Clara Tolliver, by whom he had three children: Lillie, Mary and Hattie. Lillie married H. W. Marsh and lives in Dallas, Texas. Lillie has a little son. Mary and Hattie live at home with their mother on their farm ten miles east of Dallas. John A.'s wife, Clara died and he later married Lucy Evans by whom he had four children: Kate, Sammie Lee, Ethel and Roberta.

James B. Carver, who was one of Albert Carver's sons, married Ophelia Davidson. She was born in 1867 and was still living in widow-hood in 1929.

Of George Carver's children, Jenkins is unmarried. Albert married Georgia Dollar. They have two children Dorothy and Kate. John is single. Vio married Mary Hardwood. They live at Wichita Falls, Texas. Ophelia married Dr. Engle. Roxy Ann married Robert Cole. They have one child, Louise, about three years old. (1929).

Albert's fourth child was Thomas B. He was born in 1861 and died in 1900. No further data.

Albert's fifth child was Edward Francis, born in 1870 and is living on his farm, ten miles east of Dallas. He was married two times, first, to Nancy Cumberland, by whom he had four children: William Albert, Gus, Mace and Tobe. After Nancy's death he married Mrs. Ida Holt. She had a daughter by her first marriage. Of the children of Edward Francis by his first wife, William Albert was born November 25, 1899. Gus was born February 26, 1903. Mace was born May 10, 1906. Tobe was born April 15, 1909.

Daniel S. Carver was the second son of George Carver and Sally. He married Martha Edwards. She died in 1879. They had four children: Jacob, no further data. John, no further data. Clementine (Keet) born in 1858. Married Allen W. Lindsay. They have some grown-up boys but some way we did not get their names. The Lindsays live near Mesquite, Texas, which is some fifteen or twenty miles east of Dallas. Daniel's youngest child was a daughter, Emma. She married a Mr. Gross. They live in that same section of the country. Daniel Carver served in the Civil War on the side of the Confederates.



George and Sally's youngest child was a daughter, Sarah Jane. She married William Moore Williams in 1853. He was born September 17, 1825 in Pulaski County, Missouri and died June 11, 1918 and was almost 93 years of age at the time of his death. Four children was the result of their union: Daniel Thomas, born January 7, 1855. Martha Jane, born September 10, 1857. Both of them were living in Newton County, Missouri in 1929. The two other children of W. N. Williams and wife, died young.

Daniel Thomas Williams maternal grandfather was Rolla Anderson Williams, whose wife was Elizabeth Blue or Blew. Daniel Thomas' first wife was Maggie Gross. She was born March 25, 1862. Died October 20, 1887. They had four children, Eva, born February 11, 1882. Addie, born June 18, 1884. Ida, born February 21, 1886. Willie, born October 20, 1887, died the same day. He and his mother were buried in Stone cemetery, Jasper County, Missouri. The following verse was inscribed on their tombstone:

Since thou can't no longer stay  
To cheer us with thy love  
We hope to meet with thee again  
In yon bright world above.

Daniel's daughter, Eva, married Francis Bird Goodwin, September 22, 1901. He was born September 18, 1870. They had six children, Francis Daniel, born January 30, 1902. William Linza, born July 30, 1903. Died September 26, 1905. Delmar Leonard, born September 2, 1905. Twins, Loyd Levi and Floyd Eli born February 3, 1908. Margaret Malinda, born March 23, 1912.

Daniel's daughter, Addie, was married to William Oliver Wiggins, June 26, 1904. He was born December 10, 1883. They had four children, Ernest Milton, born May 8, 1906. Roy Clifford, born, October 2, 1907. Riley Harold, born June 20, 1911. William Carl, born February 7, 1916.

Daniel's daughter, Ida, was married to Edgar Brock, July 7, 1907. He was born May 5, 1888. They had four children, Harry Richard, born December 14, 1908. William Olen, born November 7, 1915. Earl Elwood, born May 5, 1918. Infant born February 20, died next day.

Daniel Thomas Williams was married to his second wife Lucy Ann Chambers. She was born, October 5, 1868. Died September 20, 1902, aged 34. Three children were born to them: Freddie, born August 10, 1893. He married Mary Sylvia Hester. She was born February 5, 1902. They



have two children, Zanlea, born January 15, 1924. D. T. Williams, born November 11, 1926.

Daniel Thomas' next child was Florence, born November 25, 1894. She was married to Henry Morgan, July 9, 1917. They had three children: Wilma Lorena, born December 19, 1918. Died six days later. Paul James, born October 16, 1921. Everett, born June 5..... Lola, born February 6, 1897. Married Ernest Morgan, September 20, 1918. They had three children: Dorsey May, born September 4, 1921; Syble Annorh, born January 4, 1923 and Theodore, born August 30, 1924.

### *Children of Martha Jane Carver Williams and Robert H. Gilmore*

William Moore Williams and his wife, Sarah Jane Carver's, daughter, Martha Jane, married Robert Hously Gilmore. They had eleven children: Minda Levesta, born January 8, 1878, Annie Josephine, born November 17, 1879. John Thomas, born January 2, 1881. William Linza, born May 21, 1884. Albert James, born December 29, 1885. Samuel Marion, born November 11, 1888; Edd Pattison, born February 18, 1890; Ervin Andrew, born April 4, 1892; Maudie Jane, born October 3, 1882; Rhoda Evaline, born January 21, 1894; Richard Franklin, born July 17, 1895.

Of the above children of Martha Jane Carver Gilmore, Minda Levesta lives at home with her mother and her address is Route 1, Box 90, Neosha, Missouri. Annie Josephine married Charles William Bowen. They had nine children: Josephene, Nellie, Ethel, Ralph, Glenn, Ruth, Roy, Eugene and one died in infancy. Of those children, Josephene married Vernon Baker. Nellie married Clarence McLaster. Ethel married Rappie Price.

Martha Jane's third child, John Thomas was married to Jennie Caplinger in 1902. Six children were born to them: Ruby, Anna, Lila, Van, Vernie, and Milford. Martha Jane's fourth child, Maudie Jane, married Jesse Berle King in 1899. They had eight children: Berle, Wilbur, Goldie, Inez, Donald, Bettie and Fay. Two babies died in infancy. They live near Visalia, California. Address Route B. Box 43.

Martha Jane's fifth child, William Linza married Maud Pearl Jamison in 1896. They have two children. No data as to names.



Martha Jane's sixth child, Albert James, married Pearl Jamison on December 3, 1910. They had three children: Marie, Bernard and Mabel.

Martha Jane's seventh child was Samuel Marion who married Minnie Erskin in 1915. Four children were born to them: Hazel, Irene, Helen, Una and Marion Robert. Address: Neosho, Newton county, Missouri. Box Route 1.

Martha Jane's eighth child, Edd Pattison, married Merle Ball, in 1921. Two children were born to them. Both died.

Martha Jane's ninth child, Erven Andrew, married Jesse Castile. They had two children. Both died. Erven Andrew's address, Mapleton, Kansas. Route 1, Box 1.

Martha had two babies, Rhoda Evaline and Richard Franklin, both died in infancy.

Daniel Thomas Williams Sr. and his sister, Martha Jane Gilmore, live on adjoining farms about ten miles north of Neosho, Newton county, Missouri. They appear to be healthy and strong for people of their age.

We had a short visit with them in 1929. Would have loved to have staid longer, but it was impossible.

### *Christian and Magdalina's Children*

Jacob, their second son, was born in North Carolina, March 10, 1787, and was about 14 years old when they moved to Ohio and settled in Montgomery Co. He was married to Elizabeth Hoover in 1805 while living near Dayton, Ohio. She was born December 8, 1784 in Virginia. In the year 1830 Jacob moved his family to Springfield, Illinois and settled about four miles east of that town, in the neighborhood where some of his brothers as well as his father and mother had settled some time before.

They made the trip from Ohio with ox teams and covered wagons. Some of the members of his party came along on horse-back. In 1833, Jacob made a trip back to Dayton, Ohio in order to settle up some business relative to an estate. While there he took sick and died. He was buried about eight miles east of Dayton. A monument was there erected to his memory.

Nine children was the result of this union, viz: Highly, William, Sarah, Rebecca, John, Eliza, Sophia, James and Felix. Three of these children, William, John and Rebecca, died between the ages of thirteen and eighteen.



Of Jacob's living children, Highly, born January 13, 1806 near Dayton, Ohio, married Phillip Shaffer, April 20, 1826. Mr. Shaffer died August 28, 1843. She married Daniel Lahmon, on February 1, 1846. They had one child. They lived at Virginia, Cass County, Illinois.

Jacob's second child Sarah, born November 26, 1810, near Dayton, Ohio. She married Jesse Smith. They moved to Illinois. Three children were born to them. They moved back to Dayton. Had two more children. Mr. Smith died. The family was living at New Carlisle, Ohio, in 1876.

Jacob's third child Rebecca, born September 21, 1812 in Ohio. She married Benjamine Hooten on June 14, 1833 at Springfield, Illinois. They had four children. Moved to Ozark, Missouri. Rebecca died there.

Jacob's fourth child Sophia, born August 19, 1820, in Ohio. She married Henry Bedinger. They had one child. Mr. Bedinger died. She married Job Dickson. They had two children, John and Sarah. John married Mary Collins. Sarah married Edward Workman. Sophia and Mr. Bedinger both died. Edward Workman was shot dead by a drunken man, because he would not drink with him. This was on October 4, 1865. Sarah married William Howard, by whom she had a son, John E. Howard. Sophia's child by her first marriage was named William W. Workman. They were living at the old home four miles east of Springfield, Illinois in 1876.

Jacob's fifth child James, born December 13, 1825. He married Martha Workman, January 16, 1863. She was born May 23, 1847, in Rush County, Indiana. Four children were born to them: Joseph, William, George H. and James F., William and Joseph live in Springfield, Illinois. We have no data on George. James F. served in the Spanish-American War. He was a member of Company K. Ill. Cavalry. He is now dead.

Jacob's sixth child Felix, born in Ohio, October 4, 1828 and died at his home near Springfield, Illinois, in 1908. He was married to Rachel T. Donner on February 22, 1857 and she died in 1916. They had seven children: Elizabeth, Flora, who died young, Albert, Henry, Frank, Charles W. and Mae.

Felix Carver' oldest child Elizabeth. She married Michael Grubb. They had five children: Bertha, Jennie, Essie, Mabel and Marie. Bertha married P. J. Smith. Jennie married William Meissner. Essie married John Rentchler. Mabel married P. J. Genstant and Marie married J. T. Rich-



ardson. The only one living of this branch of the family is Marie.

Albert, the third child of Felix and Rachel Tamsen Carver, was born on his father's farm, four and a half miles north-east of Springfield, Illinois, on December 17, 1862. He was a graduate of the Springfield High School in the class of 1889. He attended the University of Illinois and graduated from that famous institution. He took a course of military training and was granted a brevet captain's commission. He went to Germany and took a post graduate course in the University of Berlin. He is a Past Commander of Elwood Commandery No. 6 Knights Templar. For neary 25 years, he was an instructor of Science in the Springfield High School. He was married to Elizabeth C. Payran August 12, 1896. He has now retired from school work and is living on his farm near Springfield. Elizabeth died January 7, 1930 and was buried in the beautiful Oak Hill Cemetery.

Felix Carver's fourth child was Henry, born April 4, 1865. He was married to Mary Mitchell. They live four miles east of Springfield, Illinois on a part of the old homestead of his forefathers who settled there in 1830. They have a nice home and are comfortably fixed. Several families of their relatives live in the same neighborhood. They never had any children.

Felix Carver's fifth child, Frank, was born March 5, 1867, died in November 1924. He was married to Tena Zorn. They have four boys and four girls: Arthur, Henry, Felix, Ruth, Bernard, Frank, Rachel and Violet. Arthur is married and they have a little girl, Ruth. Frank is also married and lives close to Cousin Henry. We failed to get any data on the rest of the family.

Felix Carver's sixth child was Charles W. He was married to Etta M. Hart on November 18, 1908. He served in the Spanish-American War under Captain James O. Calvin in Company H. 9th Regiment of Illinois Volunteers. Colonel James R. Campbell, commanding.

Felix Carver' sseventh child was Mae, born September 16, 1878. She was married to William C. Newlin. They have two children, William H. and Mary Tamsen. Their home is at 1608 South Sixth St. Maywood, Illinois.

We made a side trip to Maywood, a suburb of Chicago. Cousin Manie and Henry went with us. We drove direct to Cousin Mae Newlands beautiful home in Maywood. Her



brother Albert, a retired Instructor of the Springfield High School was visiting there. They were looking for us as Manie had phoned that we were coming. Mae had prepared a sumtuous supper and we sure did enjoy it after our 200 mile ride.

The following morning Cousin Arthur Carver took us on a sight-see-ing trip to Chicago. As it was town all the way, we couldn't tell when we got there. However Arthur was very good about telling us about everything of importance. The sky scraper section told the story in capital letters.

We drove around through the business and financial sections and then made our way to the Lake Front. We took in the Marshall Field Museum and many other places of interest--too numerous to mention.

When we arrived home that evening, we found that Arthur's wife had a piping hot supper ready for us in her magnificent home just across the block. All of Mae's household and Cousin Albert were there. Being tired and worn from a hundred mile ride on a hot day, in and around and through Chicago, we surely did justice to all the good things that our lovely cousin had provided for us.

Returning from Chicago we came by way of Starved Rock on the Illinois River. It is a noted land-mark as well as a historical spot. A 300 foot bluff on the river and inaccessible from all sides excepting at one corner there is a stair way and steps. 700 Indians took refuge on the rock when pursued by their enemy were surrounded and chose to starve rather than surrender, which would mean certain death.

We arrived at Cousin Henry's home near Springfield in the evening and found that Cousin Frank and his wife, Margie, had anticipated our home-coming and had prepared a most appetizing meal much to our delight.

Cousin Henry showed us the spot where the Donner party assembled to start on their trip to California in 1846 and which ended in such misery and disaster.

California has long been known for it's friendliness and hospitality—but take it from me—Easterners are fully as hospitable, if not more so.

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Christian and Magdalina's third child was a son Michael. He was born in North Carolina and married Elizabeth Chandler in that state July 21, 1804. We could not find out

and it distinguished itself from the traditional European model, which was based on a strict separation between church and state. In this way, the new church-state relationship in Russia has been shaped by the same forces that have transformed the relationship between church and state in other postcommunist countries.

The development of religious freedom in Russia has been shaped by the same forces that have transformed the relationship between church and state in other postcommunist countries. In this way, the relationship between church and state in Russia has been shaped by the same forces that have transformed the relationship between church and state in other postcommunist countries.

However, there are some important differences between the way that religious freedom has developed in Russia and in other postcommunist countries. These differences reflect the unique historical and cultural context of Russia.

First, Russia has a long history of religious freedom, which dates back to the time of Ivan the Terrible. This tradition of religious freedom has been maintained through the centuries, despite the many persecutions and restrictions that have been imposed on the Orthodox Church. This tradition of religious freedom has been maintained through the centuries, despite the many persecutions and restrictions that have been imposed on the Orthodox Church.

Second, Russia has a large number of religious groups, which includes not only the Orthodox Church but also other Christian denominations, such as the Russian Orthodox Church Abroad, the Russian Orthodox Church Outside Russia, and the Russian Orthodox Church in America. This diversity of religious groups has contributed to the development of a more pluralistic society in Russia, where people are free to choose their own religion or none at all.

Third, Russia has a long history of religious freedom, which dates back to the time of Ivan the Terrible. This tradition of religious freedom has been maintained through the centuries, despite the many persecutions and restrictions that have been imposed on the Orthodox Church. This tradition of religious freedom has been maintained through the centuries, despite the many persecutions and restrictions that have been imposed on the Orthodox Church.

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anything more about them. Whether they moved to Ohio with the rest of the family or tried their fortunes in some other state.

Christian's fourth child was a daughter, Elvira. She died in early life, that is, she lived to womanhood; married Samuel McDaniel. Died, and as far as we could learn, there were no children involved.

Christian's fifth child was also a daughter, Elizabeth, better known as Betty. She married Jerome Patterson in May 1834, while living near Springfield, Illinois. We could find no further trace of them.

Christian Carver's first wife, Magdalina, died. Christian married her youngest sister, Mary (Polly) Ziegler. The marriage occurred in Winston, Salem, Forsythe County, North Carolina, September 18, 1801. She was born December 25, 1778 and died December 24, 1869 and was buried on December 25th, her birthday. She was then living with her son Solomon at Buzzard Springs, below Clayburg, in Texas. Solomon's wife had died and Mary Polly was living there keeping house for him and taking care of his two children, Daniel Boone, and Rena.

The year following Christian and Mary's marriage, they moved to Montgomery County, Ohio, this was in 1802. They lived there for seven years and then (1809) moved to Switzerland County, Indiana. They lived in Indiana until 1823 and then moved to Springfield, Sangamon County, Illinois. They settled four miles east of Springfield.

While Christian Carver was living in North Carolina, he served in the war of the American Revolution. At the age of eighteen (1777) he enlisted on the side of the Colonial Army with the North Carolina troops. While living at Springfield, Illinois, he applied for a pension, which was granted. He died March 14, 1836 at the age of 77.

The marriage of Christian Carver and Mary (Polly) Ziegler resulted in five children: Abraham, Richard, Solomon, Mary (Polly) and Moses. We do not know the date of Solomon's birth. He married Elizabeth. They had one child — a daughter, Clara. Abraham and his family moved from Illinois to Texas in 1844.

Abraham's daughter, Clara married John Spradlin. One day Mr. Spradlin took a load of cotton to town and sold it and put the money in his pocket. A couple of men who witnessed the transaction, followed him on his road



home, held him up at the point of a gun and robbed him. After taking the money, one of the bandits said, lets kill him. They accordingly shot him on the spot. It was a mystery at first as to who had committed the crime but as the saying goes, murder will out.

It came about in this way: Two men had a room in a hotel and had a disagreement over the division of the money. This led to loud talk and angry words—much louder than they probably intended. A roomer heard the conversation and notified the officers and they came and put the men under arrest. One of the robbers turned states evidence and saved his neck by doing so—getting life imprisonment. The other was convicted and hung.

## RICHARD CARVER

*Second Son of Christian Carver. Father of Joel Carver and Grandfather of Rose Carver Danner.*

Richard Carver was born in Ohio, April 4, 1804, and moved with his father to Switzerland County, Indiana in 1809. Thence to Sangamon County, Illinois, in 1823 and settled on Hoover Creek about four miles north-east of Springfield. John Hoover was one of their party.

Richard Carver spent about 15 years of his life in the Illinois Militia, guarding the frontiers against the depredations of the Indians. He was commissioned a First Lieutenant by Governor Ninian Edwards, taking rank from December 16, 1826.

Five years later, Governor Reynolds commissioned him Captain to take rank April 16, 1831.

He was married to Mary Jane Simmons at Springfield, Illinois, on November 24, 1827. The record of his marriage is on file on the Sangamon County Records at Springfield, Illinois.

Richard Carver moved to Missouri in 1838, making the trip in a covered wagon and settled near Joplin. He later moved to McGee County, Kansas, now known as Cherokee County, settling one mile east of Baxter Springs on what is known as Starr Prairie. He lived there and engaged in farming and stock-raising (excepting a period while the civil war was going on) until 1866 when he moved to a farm in Garden Township on the Missouri side of the state line. He had visited this section as early as 1849, when he hired

and families have had a long history of racism. The experience has been different and will continue to be different for each person. It may affect one's self-esteem, one's sense of control over one's life, and one's ability to live healthfully. These factors are important to consider.

In this article, we describe our efforts to develop a model for health equity that can be used by health professionals, health advocates, and others who work with people of color. We believe that this model can help health professionals and advocates to better serve the needs of people of color. This model is based on the concept of "cultural competency," which is defined as the ability to understand and respect the cultural values and beliefs of people of color. The model also includes a focus on the social determinants of health, such as poverty, discrimination, and lack of access to healthcare services. The model is designed to help health professionals and advocates to better serve the needs of people of color, and to promote health equity for all people.

## THE MODEL

The model for health equity for people of color is based on the principles of cultural competency and social determinants of health. It is designed to help health professionals and advocates to better serve the needs of people of color.

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a young Indian, and a white man named Lee, to spear two barrels of fish for him, which they did at the lake at Cedar Bluff. The fish were so plentiful that the order was filled in two hours.

This claim was owned by Ira Goddard, a quarter-blood Cherokee Indian. During the Civil War, Goddard died, and the property came into possession of his son James who was a sixteen-blood Cherokee. He had a 'Head Right' to a tract of 320 acres. The Cherokee neutral lands had been incorrectly surveyed, and on a new survey being made, it was found that the new line was a half a mile south of the one established before by the government.

James Goddard put in a claim for the 320 acres due him under the treaty, which took up the claim previously purchased by Richard Carver. Thus this tract became an Indian Reservation, until the Carver family compromised with Goddard, paying him \$1000.00 for the claim and the right of pre-emption and immediate possession. Since that time the Carver's have been in continuous possession of this tract of land. It is now (1929) owned and farmed by Charles Carver, one of Richards grandsons.

We visited this place, saw the orchard that Grandpa Richard Carver planted, the house he built and lived in and the fences that he had put up. It was on the river bottom and had rich alluvial soil and natural moisture. Extremely beautiful.

Richard's first child was named William. He was born on the old Carver homestead, four miles east of Springfield, Illinois, on January 22, 1829. He was nine years old when his father and family moved to Missouri. William came to California in 1850, during the Gold Rush. He and his brother Joel and a cousin Daniel, all joined a party of emigrants, bound for California. On arriving in California they settled at Hang Town, now called Placerville. After mining in that locality, he and his cousin Daniel who had been mining for two years and had saved up about \$1000.00 each, concluded they had gold enough to last them all their lives, went back to Missouri. On this trip they went by water, crossed over at Panama and on home that way. William married Frances. They had two sons, George and Richard. A flood came and washed the house and all their things away. The two boys went to Texas and were living there at last account.

Uncle Bill as we knew him best, lost his wife through



death and he next married Mrs. Letha Skelton, a widow. Her maiden name was Stover. They moved out to California in Kern County. They had one child, Allie. She grew to maturity and married a man named Gibson. No other data in regard to them excepting recent reports that she had passed away. Uncle Bill died in Los Angeles, California, September 22, 1908. Aunt Letha has since passed away.

Joel was Richard's next son. He was born in Springfield, Illinois January 27, 1832. He was brought to Missouri when he was six years old and given a schooling while he was living at home with his parents. There was great excitement over the discovery of gold in California in 1849 and 1850. Joel, who was seventeen at that time, got the gold fever along with the rest of the people. In company with his brother, William, and cousin Daniel, the three joined a train of ox-teams and covered wagons and started for California.

As they were travelling along, away out on the boundless Prairie, Joel took sick, and lay in one of the wagons, while the weary oxen plodded along at the rate of 15 or 20 miles a day. One night they stopped to camp far up on the Platte River. It so happened that another emigrant train camped there also that night. It was under the command of Hiram Hughes. Mrs. Hiram Hughes, on learning that there was a very sick boy lying in one of the wagons of the other train, made some soup and sent it by her little daughter to the sick boy. The next morning each train went on its way, and nothing more was thought of the occurrence.

The Hughes train hearing that the Indians were bad ahead, went by the way of Sublett's Cut-Off, therefore the two trains did not meet again until they arrived at the Humboldt River. The river was a roaring torrent caused by cloud-bursts far away in the mountains. While they were deciding what was best to do Joel Carver came riding up. He offered to go across on his horse and find out how the crossing was.

The little ten year old girl who had brought him the soup, was also on horseback, carrying her little brother Bonaparte in her arms. Joel offered to carry the little chap for her. His offer was gladly accepted. With the child in his arms, Joel dashed his horse into the boiling, swirling water. The little girl followed him in with her horse. Seeing that the crossing was safe, the two wagon trains came across also. Naturally the little girl, who proved to be Louisa Jane

countries. It is probably no coincidence that the countries with the highest per capita income growth rates are also those with the best institutions. This is not to say that institutions are the only factor determining economic growth. There are many other factors, such as geography, natural resources, and political stability, that also play a role. However, institutions are clearly an important factor in explaining why some countries have been able to grow faster than others over time.

The relationship between institutions and economic growth is complex and multifaceted. On the one hand, good institutions can facilitate economic growth by providing a stable environment for business, protecting property rights, and promoting competition. On the other hand, bad institutions can hinder economic growth by creating corruption, limiting innovation, and stifling entrepreneurship. In addition, institutions can have both positive and negative effects on economic growth depending on the specific context. For example, while a strong rule of law can encourage investment and innovation, it can also lead to excessive regulation and red tape that can stifle business activity.

In conclusion, institutions are a critical factor in determining economic growth. While there is no single "best" set of institutions, there are certain principles that are generally associated with successful economies. These include the rule of law, property rights protection, and a stable political environment. By creating a predictable and fair system of rules, institutions can encourage investment, innovation, and entrepreneurship, which are all key drivers of economic growth. However, it is important to remember that institutions are just one part of the equation. Other factors, such as geography and natural resources, also play a role in determining a country's economic prospects.

Overall, the evidence suggests that institutions are a key factor in explaining economic growth. While there is no single "best" set of institutions, there are certain principles that are generally associated with successful economies. These include the rule of law, property rights protection, and a stable political environment. By creating a predictable and fair system of rules, institutions can encourage investment, innovation, and entrepreneurship, which are all key drivers of economic growth. However, it is important to remember that institutions are just one part of the equation. Other factors, such as geography and natural resources, also play a role in determining a country's economic prospects.

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Hughes, a daughter of Hiram Hughes, captain of that train, considered Joel a real hero.

Both wagon trains finally arrived safely at Hang Town, now Placerville. Here the emigrants disbanded and everybody went to mining that could. Hiram Hughes and family rushed to Shaw's Flat, Tuolumne county, while that mining camp was booming. He established himself in the hotel business. Young Carver, who also had heard of the big strike at Shaw's Flat, came rushing in. He took up a claim and went to work mining. By this time, Louisa had grown to be lovely young lady. Joel was not long in renewing his acquaintance. She could not very well refuse his attentions for he was a fine manly chap, tall, good looking and of a very pleasing personality. Besides he was the hero of Humboldt River. What more could a girl ask? Their marriage occurred February 27, 1853.

Eight children were the result of their union, four boys and four girls, as follows: Alexander, born September 8, 1857. Lucinda Jane, born October 8, 1859. Henry Jefferson, born March 24, 1862. Rose, born November 9, 1864. Melvina D. born March 8, 1867. Anna Louise, born October 8, 1869. John Calhoun, born August 5, 1872. A little son died in infancy.

Alexander and Lucinda Jane were both born in a mining town called Humbug. It was situated about two miles north of Jamestown on the road to the Rawhide mine. Humbug was once a bustling city, but now there is only one house left. The mines here were very rich. Joel's wife once got twenty dollars out of one pan of dirt from which a gold ring was made. It is still in possession of the family.

Joel Carver and his partner, W. W. Marshall had a very rich mine in Humbug, from which they took not less than a hundred dollars a day each, in fact, they would not call it a day's work unless they had at least that amount.

Henry Jefferson was born in what they called the Old House at the Bear Mountain Ranch in Nassau Valley a few miles west of Angels Camp in Calaveras county. This place was on the main road leading from San Andreas to Copperopolis. Rose and Mevina D. were both born in the New House which stood across the road from the old one.

Joel built the new house and in those early days, it was considered quite a pretentious affair. At this time (1930) it is in a very bad state of preservation. The front porch is gone and everything is in a ruinous condition. The



present owners have erected a substantial residence close at hand. What was once called the 'Old House' is entirely gone. Not a thing left to mark the spot.

Anna Louise was born near Long Tom in Kern County and John Calhoun was born on the old grandpa Hughes place in Linns Valley, Kern County, California.

After the pay gravel gave out at Humbug, Joel, with his wife and his two small children moved to the vicinity of Oak Dale, Stanislaus County, where he had purchased a large tract of land, and which he intended to farm. It was part of a Spanish Grant.

About this time, the Government, which had been having a lot of trouble in cleaning up old Spanish titles, made an order that all owners of such lands, must submit proofs and have their lands recorded. Some way, Joel failed to submit proofs of title in time and they were declared forfeited. He then moved back to the mines and settled on the Bear Mountain Ranch, in Calaveras County.

It was while Joel was living with his family at the Bear Mountain Ranch, that in company with Hiram Hughes, his father-in-law, he entered the cattle business. They started in by buying 600 head of cattle that had been driven in from Salt Lake. The year of 1864 being a dry year, and feed being very scarce, they drove their cattle to Tuolumne Meadows in the high Sierras, being the first cattle that ever grazed in that locality.

Joel continued living at the Bear Mountain Ranch until 1869 when he sold his ranch to Giacino Perirano for the sum of \$500.00. There were 320 acres in the tract, and was located in what is known as Nassau Valley and was better for mining than for cattle pasture. We visited the old Carver home here in the summer of 1930.

One day, the man who had bought the Bear Mountain Ranch was walking along the path that led from the barn—in fact, almost in the yard where the Carver children had often played—he saw a piece of rock which looked like quartz sticking up out of the ground in the path—he gave it a kick and picked it up, and saw that it was full of gold. He procured a pick and shovel and dug down upon the spot and opened a very rich gold mine, from which, many thousands of dollars were taken out. There were some men working on this mine when we were there this summer and they have high hopes of striking a rich pocket.

The town of Sonora was settled by a band of Mexicans



from Sonora, Mexico in 1848. The city government was established in 1849. The first newspaper was started July 4, 1850. The price was 50 cents a copy or \$20 a year. A pocket in the Bonanza Mine yielded a half a million dollars. A nugget, called the Holden Chispa, found in 1851 weighed 28 pounds. Sonora was made the County Seat in 1852. Tuolumne County then extended to the Coast Range.

Another interesting spot which we visited was Jackass Hill. The old cabin which was occupied by Mark Twain and Bret Harte is still there and is carefully preserved. In those early times, supplies were brought in to the miners by the lowly donkey. Some times there were as many as 200 donkeys camped on that hill over night—hence the name. There were very many rich mines here at one time. The gold was coarse. \$10,000.00 was taken from a spot ten feet square. There were veins of quartz here that was said to be three fourths gold.

Mark Twain, Steve, Jim and Bill Gillis and Dick Stocker—the Dick Baker in "Roughing It," were all cronies. Mark Twain wrote the Jumping Frog of Calaveras from notes he made at Angels Camp, a mining town near here.

We found some interesting items in the records of the County Recorded at San Andreas, Calaveras County, which may be of interest to our immediate family, viz:-William Napolean Bonaparte Hughes of Telegraph City (Telegraph City is six miles down toward Stockton from Copperopolis) was married to Ellen Gorsig of Copperopolis, July 31, 1869 at the town of Copperopolis. Another item was that Robert Brown of Telegraph City was married to Lena Darnell of Fourth Crossing, February 25, 1864. Robert Bowen gave his state of birth as Missouri, while Lena Darnell gave Arkansas as her native state. Christopher Torney a Justice of the Peace performed the marriage service of Robert Bowen and Lena Darnell.

We saw where William N. B. Hughes, Hiram Hughes and Joel Carver sold a mine known as the Hughes Ground in Gopher District, which was said to be a vein or mine containing Gold, Silver and Copper, to John N. Steinberger. We also saw where Hiram Hughes sold several other mines, viz:- One to John Blackwell. One to Josephene Copper Mining Company and another to W. H. Clary. All the records of Calaveras County previous to 1854 were destroyed by a fire that destroyed the Court House as well.

Joel Carver remained at the Bear Mountain Ranch



until in 1869 when he and his partner, Hiram Hughes, moved to Kern County with their cattle. The family went down there too at the same time. They used the same wagons for transporting their household effects, that they used in crossing the plains from Missouri in 1850, but used different oxen. The family rode in a spring wagon of the thorough brace type, which was a very popular vehicle in those days. It was drawn by a span of mules.

About two months were consumed in making the trip which was about three hundred miles south. They grazed the cattle along and travelled by easy stages. Arriving at their destination, they located in the vicinity of Long Tom where there were thousands of acres of fine grazing land, the title to which rested in the Government and the use of it was free for everybody.

Joel bought a house in Glennville and moved his family there so that the children could go to school. He prospered in the cattle business and in 1872 bought the Dunlap Ranch in the north end of Linns Valley. The dividing line between Tulare County and Kern County ran right through his land, although the house stood on the Tulare County side. Here he had fine flat land along Poso Creek with plenty of water for irrigation and much good pasture lands in the hills surrounding. The low lands were of rich alluvial soil and he could raise anything and everything. For a summer range he purchased a large body of land in Bull Run Meadows in the high mountains east of Linns Valley.

He worked hard on the ranch and rode after his cattle a good deal as well. Once when he was riding at a big round-up down in the Tulare Lake country, his horse stepped in a badger hole, stumbled and fell with him. He got caught underneath the horse and was badly injured. He apparently got well; but his chest was crushed, which later led to other complications. He was able to be up and around and attended to his business affairs. As he grew older, the injury began to tell on him and then his health failed completely.

His faithful wife took him to some of the best doctors in San Francisco and Los Angeles but all to no avail. He took to his bed, from which he never arose. He passed from this earth on November 18, 1885. Joel was a prince among men, honored and respected most by those who knew him best. He was buried in the family plot in the Glennville cemetery.



### JOEL CARVER'S CHILDREN

Alexander, the oldest, married Eugenie Lee Woody, January 5, 1893 at Visalia, California. They lived on a ranch about 15 miles east of Delano in Kern County. He was engaged in the cattle business and acquired a large tract of land there. His wife, Eugenie Lee was born on the Woody ranch at the foot of Blue Mountain, May 1, 1863; Alexander died June 27, 1912 and was buried at Glennville California.

Six children was the result of this union. The first were a pair of twins, a boy and girl. The boy was named Ira Joel and the girl, Inez born, May 2, 1894. Next was Lorene Eugenie, born May 24, 1896; Mary Marguerite followed on November 20, 1897. Carl Tazewell was next, born September 21, 1900. Lastly came Vernon Lee born April 10, 1904.

Ira Joel married Rita Kelly October 30, 1915. They lived at Porterville, California. One child was born to them. It died in infancy.

Lorena Eugenie married Robert Duncan July 30, 1925. They have a son, Douglas Vernon.

Mary Marguerite married Emil McFall June 20, 1925. They live at San Andreas, California.

Carl Tazewell married Helen Lightner Colby July 22, 1926. They have a son, Alexander Carl.

Inez married Maurice Briggs. They live at Berkeley, California.

Vernon Lee married Ruth Elizabeth Donaldson. Vernon is in the employ of a Brokerage firm in San Francisco.

Joel Carver's second child, Lucinda Jane married Edward Conner, September 22, 1887. They never had any children. Ned as we knew him best died December 13, 1917.

Joel Carver's third child, Henry Jefferson married Emma Dove Wilkes in 1887. They had three children, the first Roscoe who died in infancy. The next Doris who grew to womanhood. She was educated to be a school-teacher and was engaged in that vocation when death snatched her from us after a brief illness. Their third child was Helen who married Henry Bowen on September 9, 1928. Roscoe was born December 28, 1888. Died September 9, 1894. Doris was born September 15, 1894. Helen was born September 11, 1900.

Joel Carver's fourth child was a daughter, Rose, mar-



ried Jefferson D. Danner September 11, 1888. He was born November 27, 1861. Two children were the result of their union: Rose Edna, born July 19, 1889. Frederick Edmund born June 22, 1892.

Rose Edna married George Bootes Burnham. He was born August 29, 1888. They have four children:—Hugh Danner, born January 13, 1916. Dorothy Georgie, born April 22, 1917. Walter Jefferson born March 4, 1920. Winnifred Edna, born December 14, 1923. Rose Edna Danner and George Bootes Burnham were married, April 7, 1915.

Frederick Edmund Danner married Mabel Ernestine Hunter, April 11, 1923. She was born February 7, 1893. A son, Frederick Edmund Jr. was the result of their marriage. He was born September 11, 1924.

When the World War broke out in 1917, Frederick Edmund Danner was in the first lot of recruits that went to Camp Lewis, from Glenn County, California. He was appointed a Corporal and was later promoted to a Sergeant. He attended the Officers Training School and graduated as a Second Lieutenant. He was then assigned to duty with the 3rd Bat. 166 Depot Brigade at Camp Lewis.

During his service at Camp Lewis he was called twice to go across the seas, and made preparations for the journey; but in both instances the call was revoked by his superior officer who said Fred could not be spared as he was rendering more important service to the country at Camp Lewis than he could in France.

After the war ended, he was transferred to the 1st Bat. 166 Depot Brigade. He was honorably discharged December 10, 1918.

Joel Carver's fifth child was a daughter, Melvina D. born March 8, 1867. She was the household pet. She grew to womanhood and passed away while still in her youth and beauty and was greatly mourned by the whole family and all her acquaintances. She was never married.

Joel Carver's sixth child was also a daughter, Anna Louise, born October 8, 1869. She was educated in the public schools and then went to Heald's Business College in San Francisco and took a course in Book Keeping and was graduated from that institution. She married John W. Hewey. Mr. Hewey is engaged in the cattle business. Their home is in Los Angeles.

Joel Carver's seventh child was a son, John Calhoun, born August 5, 1872. He was first married to Cora Dunlap.



A daughter, Phyllis, was the result of their union. Cora died. Phyllis married Fred Owens. They had one child, Patricia. They reside at Taft, Kern County, California.

John Calhoun next married Maude Miller, of Winnemucca, Nevada. Her people were best known among railroad men. They had two sons Gerald and Joel Hughes, the last named is better known as Jack, and is now attending the University of California.

Richard Carver's third child was a daughter, Rebecca. No record of her birth. She married Matt McGinnis. They had nine children. All are now dead except Nora. She was married to Jack McNair. They moved to Los Angeles and afterwards made another move, and are now 'lost' as far as the rest is concerned.

Richard Carver's fourth child was Elmira. She married James J. Davis. They had three children: Thomas, Charles and Polly. They visited us in California along about 1876 or 1877. They went from our county up to Modoc County, in the north-eastern corner of the state. They seemed to like it up there and were doing well, but they moved back to Missouri and later on to Eureka Springs, Arkansas. We went down there while on our trip last year, but we couldn't get any trace of them. Elmira died in Missouri before the family moved to Arkansas.

Richard Carver's fifth child was Stephen. He married Rebecca Adams. They had two children, William and Thomas. William married Rosa Kaiser. They had seven children: Maudie, Francis, Lonnie, Mary, William, Viola and Dorotha Louise. Thomas married Mollie Crane. They had four children: Hazel, Edith, Howard and Georgie. Hazel married Marion Wilson. Thomas died and Mollie and the children live in Hallowell, Kansas. William and his wife, Rosa live at Peoria, Oklahoma. We understood that William has the old family bible and no doubt the records in it are interesting, but it was not our good fortune to get to go there. Stephen Carver made his home with his son Thomas for twelve years before he passed away on February 1, 1918.

We visited Mollie Carver at Hallowell, Kansas. She has been an invalid for years and has to move about in a wheeled chair. She and her daughters manage the telephone office in Hallowell. Central office is maintained at her residence. She has held it for fourteen years. One would think she would be cross and peevish, but not so. I never



saw any one with as bright, sweet face and happy smile as she. No wonder then that she holds the office and gives satisfaction to the town. She has fed and clothed her children and sent them to school under the most trying circumstances. Her daughters cooked dinner and we never sat down to any better cooked meal in our lives. The men that get them will surely draw a prize.

Richard Carver's sixth and youngest son was John Thomas. He married Maranda Gandy. Four children were born to them: Charles, Emma, Myrtle and John Jr. John Thomas Carver was born in 1840 on April 4th, in Missouri. His marriage with Maranda Gandy was in 1870. She was a native of Texas. John Thomas Carver served in the Civil War on the side of the Union army, first under General Sigel and later under General Doubleday.

John T. Carver's son Charles married Cleo Tindall. They had three children: Lila, Neva and Leslie. Lila married Max Starina. They have two children: Kenneth and William. Neva at this writing is in Los Angeles.

John T. Carver's next child is Emma. She first married Charles Porter, by whom she had three sons: Roy, Ray and John. Roy married Bertha Wilson. Ray married Anna Boice. John is as yet unmarried. Emma's second marriage was to Ambrose E. Lea. They live on their farm near Galena, Kansas. One son was born to bless their union, named Willard.

Of Emma's children by her first marriage, Roy C. was born in 1895. Ray L. was born, in 1897. John Monroe Jr. was born in 1900.

We had been in correspondence with Cousin Emma Lea and we had her address as Galena, Kansas. Imagine our surprise the next morning after we arrived at her home to learn that we were in Missouri. The truth is the state line runs between her home and Galena, which is their nearest Post Office. The Lea's have a nice farm and a good, comfortable house.

Our first day with Emma began by sitting down to a most sumptuous breakfast consisting of delicious fried bacon, eggs and coffee with hot biscuits that would just melt in your mouth; (I hope that no one kept count of the number that I ate.) and home-made butter and cherry jam and goodness knows what else.

Just before noon, kin-folks commenced coming in to see their California cousins, as Cousin Emma had phoned of

in other typical less- and more-developed countries. This indicates that the more developed and advanced economies will experience greater difficulties with economic integration than the less developed countries. In addition, the more developed economies will experience greater difficulties with economic integration than the less developed countries.

Another interesting finding concerns the relationship between the size of the economy and the degree of economic integration. The results indicate that the smaller the economy, the greater the degree of economic integration. This finding is consistent with the theoretical prediction that smaller economies will have more difficulty in achieving economic integration because they have less political power and less influence in the international community. This finding is also consistent with the finding of the World Bank (1991) that smaller economies tend to have more difficulty in achieving economic integration.

Other variables that are significant in the model are the real exchange rate, the nominal exchange rate, and the real interest rate. These variables are significant because they represent the real cost of doing business in the economy.

The real exchange rate is significant because it represents the real cost of doing business in the economy. The nominal exchange rate is significant because it represents the nominal cost of doing business in the economy. The real interest rate is significant because it represents the real cost of doing business in the economy.

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our arrival. It was short notice; but Emma set to work and prepared a most appetizing dinner and fed all comers. I felt sorry for Emma. She had to work so hard to entertain and had such little chance to visit and have a good time with the others.

The day ended all too early. We had many pressing invitations to visit around among our relations; but it was impossible to do so in the short time at our disposal.

John T. Carver's third child was a daughter, Myrtle. She married Chas W. Smith. They have three children, all girls: Mildred, Ruth and Dorothy. Mildred married Jack Wiswall. We made a side trip out to see the home of Uncle Mose Carver. It is in other hands now, Uncle Mose passed away long ago.

We took a run from there to see Daniel T. Williams and his sister Martha Jane, both descendants of George Carver. They are both aged and gray-and live on adjoining farms. From there we went to Neosho to see the Smith family and incidently to examine the records at the courthouse for information touching the Carvers. It was from Neosho that Joel, William and Cousin Daniel Carver took their leave of kindred and friends and left for California in 1850.

Cousin Emma Lea was with us and we staid all night with Cousin Myrtle and her husband and girls. Mr. Smith is in the employ of the Post Office at Neosho and has held that position for a great many years. He impressed us as being everything that a man should be, very devout and seems to have raised his children in the church. We were called on to say grace at the table but we excused ourselves and little Ruth came to our rescue and said it so nicely that we were both ashamed of ourselves, but greatly relieved and shall feel under everlasting obligations to Ruth.

We made up a party and started out the following morning for Eureka Springs, Arkansas to try and hunt up the Davis children—Aunt Elmira's family. Besides myself and husband, Cousins Emma and Myrtle and Ruth and Dorothy made up the party. It was something over 100 miles down there and we took our lunches. The road led to the south through the Ozarks. If you have never seen pretty mountains, go and see the Ozarks.

Our road led along Pea Ridge for miles and miles and if we had one we had a thousand beautiful vistas. The road was good in spots only. They had been having heavy rains



and the water washed the track out badly. We went through miles of huckle-berry bushes loaded with tempting ripe fruit. Dorothy wanted to get out and pick some but her mother said we had better not stop as we had a long ways to go and much to do ahead of us.

Eureka Springs is an old town and is built on a hill-side. It is noted for its fine medicinal waters. The streets were dangerously narrow and steep. No such thing as turning around in one. You had to go around the block. We made an intensive search for the Elmira Davis children but couldn't get a line on them. The town was said to have once had five thousand inhabitants, now it is down to a half of that number. The Davis children must have followed the crowd.

We crossed several strange rivers; none of them appear on the map. They were surprisingly large and would float a steamboat if the water was deep enough. We came back and staid all night again with the Smith's at Neosho. Next day we drove back to Cousin Emma's accompanied by our two lovely cousins, Ruth and Dorothy.

That same evening we all went to Baxter Springs to a supper Cousin Lila gave in our honor. Her husband is Max Starina who we like very much. There were many Carvers there. Lila's table was loaded with the best things imaginable. Think of it. Roast chicken with dressing and gravy, beef-steak, half a dozen kinds of vegetables, salad, lemon, cherry and raspberry pie, angel-food cake and a most wonderful fruit salad with whipped-cream and oh, how we did feast.

We went home with Cousin Emma and left next day for the east. It was sad to part with these dear, good people, knowing that our good-byes were forever. May God, in his mercy, give them all long lives and the best of all the good things on earth as long as they shall live.

John T. Carver's fourth and youngest child was John Jr. He married Dollie Evans. They had two children, both boys. John Jr. died in 1920 and Dollie married a Mr. Scott.

Roy Porter and wife have three children: James Isaac, Arnetta, and Elizabeth Leneze.

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Christian Carver's third child was a son, Solomon. No record of his birth. He moved with his parents to Illinois in 1823. Was married to Mary Ann Bromfield in Springfield,



Illinois February 6, 1834 by M. Mobly, Justice of the Peace. On the records at Springfield we noticed an entry where Solomon Carver was in a land deal. Book D of Deeds, Page 166.

Solomon and his wife moved to Texas in 1844. They settled out about ten miles east of Dallas in what became known as the Carver neighborhood. Five children were born to them: Daniel Boone, Phronie, Rene and Bendie, and Rilda.

We have no record of any of their births. Their first child, Daniel Boone grew to manhood; went west and was never heard of again. Phronie married Hiram Moore and lived at Hiko, Texas.

Rene married William Treadway and Rilda married a man named Glover. Glover and his wife lived in Bee county, Texas. Bendie also lived in Bee County.

We wished to go and hunt these Carver descendants, but it had rained so much and a large part of Texas was almost afloat, that we had to give the search up as far as Texas was concerned.

Christian Carver's next child was named Moses. He was born August 29, 1812 and died at his home near Diamond, Missouri, December 20, 1910. He was married to Susan Blue in Springfield, Illinois, August 11, 1834. Susan was born July 18, 1814 and died January 23, 1882. They never had any children. They moved from Springfield, Illinois to Missouri along about 1838 and settled not far from Joplin in a little settlement called Diamond.

Uncle Mose as he was familiarly known, was of a frugal and industrious type. He had a fine farm and was possessed of considerable money. He was robbed of his money during the Civil War, but still went on accumulating more wealth after the war was over. However as busy as he was, he found time to be generous to the unfortunate.

His brother George had died and left two little boys and a girl. Uncle Mose and Aunt Susan took them in charge, raised them to maturity and gave them a schooling as well. They were Albert, Daniel and Sarah Jane, who later on all moved to Texas, excepting Sarah Jane who remained in Missouri till her death.

On one occasion, during slavery days, just before the Civil War, Uncle Mose attended an auction sale. A colored woman and her two little sons were put on the block to be sold for a debt. Uncle Mose bid them in for \$750.00 but



never made slaves of them. He sent the boys to school and gave them a good home.

While the war was going on, the Bush-whackers made a raid in his neighborhood. They took the mother and one of the boys, whose name was Jim. Moses and the other boy, George Washington, hid out and escaped capture. The mother was never heard of again. Little Jim was located and Mose gave a man \$50.00 and a race-horse to get him back. Jim died early in life.

George Washington who assumed the name of Carver, after his kind benefactor, continued his studies on to a higher education. George Washington Carver grew to be a great man. For many years he has been identified with the great Tuskegee Institute in Alabama, being head of the Research Department of that famous institution. He has travelled in foreign lands and has been on many lecturing tours throughout the United States.

In a letter to the writer, he said, "I can only say that dear Uncle Mose and Aunt Susan really did a father and mother's part in bringing us up, and I know the Lord is blessing them for it." He also said, "I never got trace of my mother after she was stolen and spirited away. The only thing that I have is the Bill of Sale to Mr. Carver of my mother and I prize it very highly." He has promised the Bill of Sale to me after his passing.

George Washington Carver, or rather, Dr. Carver, as he is better known, has developed over a hundred products from the sweet potato, one hundred and eighty from the peanut, and upwards of sixty articles, from the pecan. He has extracted wonderful dyes from the clays of southern soil. The Carver Penzol Company is one of his plants in Tuskegee where he manufactures Penzol, a valuable medicine for coughs, colds and sore-throats, and is sold by druggists all over the United States. Uncle Mose set aside an acre of land for a cemetery on a beautiful spot on his farm and had a stone wall built around it. All his relatives were given a free burial lot and he had beautiful marble monuments erected for every one. Before his death, he selected an epitaph for his own tomb. It reads as follows:

Friends and strangers as you pass by  
As you are now, so once was I.  
As I am now—so you will be  
Prepare for death and follow me.

line function reflected on some other forms of art and literature, poems, stories, paintings, calligraphy, and so on. In 1987, the Chinese government established the National Museum of Chinese History and Culture, and the Chinese Academy of Art and the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences have also established departments of Chinese history and culture. This has led to a new trend in Chinese literature and art, and the study of traditional Chinese culture has become a major theme.

Traditional Chinese culture has been the source of much of Chinese literature and art. The Chinese people have always had a strong sense of tradition and a desire to preserve their cultural heritage. This is evident in the way they approach their literature and art. They have a deep respect for their ancestors and their traditions, and they try to maintain them as much as possible. This is why traditional Chinese literature and art are still popular today. They are not just old relics from the past, but are still relevant and meaningful. They continue to inspire and influence people's lives and thoughts. The Chinese people have a strong sense of tradition and a desire to preserve their cultural heritage. This is evident in the way they approach their literature and art. They have a deep respect for their ancestors and their traditions, and they try to maintain them as much as possible. This is why traditional Chinese literature and art are still popular today. They are not just old relics from the past, but are still relevant and meaningful. They continue to inspire and influence people's lives and thoughts.

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Christian Carver's youngest child was a daughter, named after her mother, Mary (Polly). She was born in 1814. Married January 16, 1834 at Springfield, Illinois, to Samuel McDaniel whose first wife was her half sister, Elvira. McDaniel was born near the Kanawah Salt Works in Ohio in 1803. At this time he was living on the Sangamon River, eight miles above Nayvoo, Illinois.

After Elvira Carver McDaniel's death, her husband, Samuel McDaniel married a younger sister of his wife, Mary (Polly) Carver. Being of the same given name, we were led to presume that Christian Carver named her after his wife. Mary (Polly) was nick-named Pop in her childhood and that name clung to her even in her old age. The relations always called her Aunt Pop.

Samuel and Aunt Pop and their family moved to Texas in 1852 and settled in the Carver neighborhood ten miles east of Dallas. They bought land and engaged in farming. Eight children were born to them: Ordinarce, Emily, John, Samuel, Isaac, Richard, Moses and Hiram.

Ordinarce married Hiram Bledgett. They came to Texas with the McDaniels in 1852. Not liking that country, they moved on to California. They had two children: William Daney and Artimissa. They were living in Sacramento the last they were heard of.

Emily married William Rowe. We have no further data in regard to them.

John was born in 1838. He was married at the age of seventeen to Harriet Rowe, age fourteen. Eight children were born to the youthful couple: Frances Elvira, Emily, Julia, Marguerite, Minnie, William Isaac, Mary and Charley,

John McDaniel's first child, Frances Elvira married a man named Crockett. No further data.

John's second child, Emily, was married to John Maples. They live in Dallas, Texas. They gave a little family dinner when we were there in 1929, and had several of their relatives attend.

John's third child, Julia was married the first time to a man named McComas and the next to a Mr. Yerby. No further data.

John's fourth child, Marguerite, married Earl Sharp. No further data on them.

John's fifth child, Minnie, first married a Mr. Grider, by whom she had two children, Adelaide Patricia, and John James. Miss Gridier as she is known on the stage—at home



is just Adelaide Patricia, was playing in the Chew Chin Chow Company in New York in 1929 the date of our visit. John James is living at Hillham, Tennessee.

Minnie was married a second time, Mr. M. L. Nichols being the lucky man. Her address is 3700 Cole Ave., Dallas, Texas.

John McDaniels sixth child, William Isaac, moved from Texas to Portland, Oregon. He died there in 1926. No further data. The next two, Mary and Charley, died in infancy.

Samuel and Mary (Polly) McDaniels' fourth child, Samuel, died from measles which he contracted during the time he was in the army in the Civil War.

Samuel and Mary's fifth child, Isaac, was wounded in the Civil War. He was shot through the leg and died from the wound.

Samuel and Mary's sixth child, Richard, died of typhoid-pneumonia. No further data.

Samuel and Mary's seventh child was a son, Moses. He was presumably named after Uncle Mose of Missouri. No further data.

Samuel and Mary's eighth child was also a son, Hiram. He was born in Texas in 1858. Besides being the youngest in the family, he is now the only living child of Aunt Pop and Uncle Samuel McDaniel. He was married to Mary Haught. They had six children: Emma, Lennie, Samuel, Mary, William and Katie.

Emma married a Mr. Chapman. Lennie married E. Chapman. Lennie and her husband live in Henrietta, Oklahoma. Samuel lives in Henrietta, Oklahoma. Mary married Everett Sutton. They live in Kalamazoo, Michigan. William is married and lives in Wewoka, Oklahoma. Katie is married and also lives in Wewoka.

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The following is a copy of an affidavit made by Christian Carver in support of his claim for a pension for his services in the Revolution.

County of Sangamon)  
State of Illinois )

"I was born in Northampton Co., Pennsylvania, in 1759 and removed to Surry Co., North Carolina, where I resided when called into the service. From Surry County, I removed to Montgomery Co., Ohio, in 1802. In 1809 I removed to Switzerland Co., Indiana, and in 1823 to Sangamon Co.,



Illinois, where I have since resided. I know of no existing record of my age.

"I served as a private in a company of militia from August, 1777, for three months, commanded by Captain Henry Smith and Lieutenant John Crouse. From Surry County we were marched to Salisbury, Rowan County, North Carolina. Here the company to which I belonged was stationed for the protection of a magazine, where we remained for three months. There were no Militia companies with us at this place when we arrived in Salisbury. I received a Discharge which I have lost.

I again enlisted in a company under Captain John Crouse from November, 1777. We marched to Hillsborough, where the Legislature was in session, for its protection against the Tories. I returned home at the end of three months, being for the time of my enlistment. I received a Discharge which I have since lost.

I enlisted for three months more in this same company in February, 1778, and returned to Salisbury and served to the end of my enlistment. I received a Discharge which I have lost."

#### CHRISTIAN CARVER.

(Editor's Note—He signed this affidavit in his own handwriting. Note that in his marriage bond he signed by mark.)

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The following is a list of names of Revolutionary Soldiers on a bronze tablet at the side of the Court House door in Springfield, Illinois, who had been buried in Sangamon County, Illinois, as a memorial to their honor:

Isaac Baker, Moses Broadwell, George Bryan, John Burton, Enos Campbell, **Christian Carver**, Michael Clifford, Phillip Crowder, James Dingman, Robert Fisk, James Haggard, Ezekial Harrieson, John Lockridge, Thomas Masie, Joel Maxcy, Peter Millington, Zachariah Nance, John Overstreet, William Penny, John Purvines, William Ralston, Thomas Royal, John Turley and John White.

These names are set in a bronze tablet on a substantial pillar of granite at the south door and no doubt but that they will be there throughout all the coming ages.

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Such things as Marriage Bonds are a familiar article in North Carolina, but are a novelty in California. The fol-

concerned are "the typical cross-disciplinary relations that exist between the sciences and the arts." In this article, I will argue that the situation is more complex than this. There are two main ways in which the sciences and the arts interact. One is through the application of scientific methods to the arts, and the other is through the application of artistic methods to science. These two types of interaction are often confused, and it is important to distinguish them.

The first type of interaction is through the application of scientific methods to the arts. This is what is meant by "cross-disciplinary relations." It is a common misconception that this means that the arts are being used to solve scientific problems. In fact, the arts are being used to solve artistic problems. The arts are not being used to solve scientific problems.

The second type of interaction is through the application of artistic methods to science. This is what is meant by "cross-disciplinary relations." It is a common misconception that this means that the arts are being used to solve scientific problems. In fact, the arts are being used to solve artistic problems.

It is important to understand the difference between these two types of interaction. The first type of interaction is through the application of scientific methods to the arts. The second type of interaction is through the application of artistic methods to science. These two types of interaction are often confused, and it is important to distinguish them.

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lowing one is a copy of the Bond that my great grandfather Christian Carver had to give in order to get married. Notice what a heavy bond—500 pounds sterling.

State of North Carolina,  
Stokes County.

**1940100**

Know all men by these presents, that we, Christian Carver and Alex Lynn, in the state aforesaid, are held and firmly bound unto Esquire, Chairman of the Court of the County aforesaid, to the just and full sum of Five Hundred pounds, current money of this state, to be paid to the said Chairman, or his successors or assigns. To the which payment well and truly to be made and done, we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators. Sealed with our seals and dated this 18th day of Sep anno dom. 1801.

The condition of the above obligation is such, That whereas the above bounden Christian Carver hath made application for a License for a marriage to be celebrated between him and Polly Ziegler of the county aforesaid: Now in case it shall not appear hereafter, that there is any lawful cause to obstruct the said marriage, then the above obligation to be void, otherwise to remain in full force and virtue.

Sealed and delivered in the presence of Thom T.  
Armstrong.

Christ X Carver—his mark—Seal  
Alexander Lynn—Seal

Christian Carver mentions among his Pension Papers that he got married in Forsythe County, you will notice in the above bond it was in Stokes County. I think I can explain this so it will clear up the two statements. Stokes and Forsythe were all in one county under the name of Stokes. Later on when the county was divided, that part where they lived became Forsythe County. His farm was only about 15 or 20 miles from Winston-Salem and about the same distance to the County seat of Stokes County.

If at any time some one of our people wish to look up the Zieglers I will add here what we found out about the family. Mary (Polly) Ziegler's father was named George Jacob. He had a family of eight children. They lived in that same section as the Carver's and Danner's lived. Magdalina who married Christian Carver, Elizabeth, who married Daniel Fishel. Anne, who married Eli Stuart. Isaac, no data. Johanna, who married John Purrell. Mary (Polly)



who became the second wife of Christian Carver. Abraham. No data.

Some time if any of the Carver's meet up with a Ziegler, they may compare notes and thus find out if they have met a kinsman.

---

Copy of the commission of Lieutenant Carver:

NINIAN EDWARDS

Governor of the state of Illinois

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME—Greeting:

KNOW YE, That Richard Carver having been duly elected to the office of 1st Lieutenant of the 20 Regiment of Illinois Militia, I, Ninian Edwards, Governor of said State, on behalf of the people aforesaid, do commission him 1st Lieutenant to take rank from the 16th day of December, 1826. He is therefore carefully and diligently to discharge the duties of said office, by doing and performing all manner of things thereunto belonging; and I do strictly require all officers and soldiers under his command to be obedient to his orders; and he is to obey such orders and directions, from time to time, as he shall receive from the Commander in Chief, or his superior officer.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the State Seal to be affixed, at Vandalia, this Nineteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight and of the Independence of the United States the fifty-third.

By the Governor: NINA EDWARDS

George Forquer, Secretary of State.

About all we know is that along in those early times the people had to have organized military forces ready for instant service whenever the Indians went on the warpath or committed depredations.

When such alarms came it was the custom to take immediate action. Farmers would drop the plow or stop whatever they were doing, grab a horse and gun and go flying to join others of the military forces and take after the Indians, loading and shooting as they went. They made good Indians of them right on the spot. No arrests, no trials.



Copy of the commission of Richard Carver as Captain:

JOHN REYNOLDS

Governor of the State of Illinois

To all whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

Know ye, That Richard Carver having been duly Elect-  
ed to the office of Captain in the 20th Regiment of the  
Militia of the State of Illinois, I JOHN REYNOLDS, Gov-  
ernor of the said State, on behalf of the People, do commis-  
sion him Captain to take rank from the 16th day of April,  
1831. He is, therefore, carefully and diligently to discharge  
the duties of said office, by doing and performing all man-  
ner of things thereunto belonging; and I do strictly require  
all officers and soldiers under his command to be obedien-  
tient to his orders; and he is to obey such orders and direc-  
tions, from time to time, as he shall receive from the Com-  
mander in Chief, or his superior officer.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my  
hand; and caused the State Seal to be affixed. Done at  
Vandalia, this 15th day of October in the year of our Lord  
one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one and of the In-  
dependence of the United States the fifty-fifth.

By the Governor, JOHN REYNOLDS  
A. P. Field, Secretary of State

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### DANIEL CARVER OF TEXAS

Daniel Carver left Missouri in 1850 in company with  
his two cousins, William and Joel Carver and in the same  
train of ox teams and covered wagons. He made a thousand  
dollars in the mines around Placerville, California, and said  
that was enough to give him a start back home in old  
Missouri. He accordingly sat out accompanied by his cousin  
William. They went by water down by the way of Panama,  
crossed the Isthmus and came back by water on the other  
side.

The trip was one of awful consequences and almost  
cost him his life. In coming from Panama to New Orleans  
by steamer, they ran into a hurricane, for which the Gulf  
is noted. It took the deck and all the superstructure away  
and left them helpless wallowing around in the trough of  
the sea with nothing to protect them from the drenching  
rains.

Thus they drifted for forty days, during which time



Daniel was deathly sea-sick and was not able to sit up. There was no shade to shield them from the blistering tropical sun and the passengers all suffered. They had long since run out of both food and water.

In some way they reached the mouth of the Mississippi River when another hurricane set in, but they managed to get inside just in time and went on up to New Orleans. From there they went on to St. Louis. Here Daniel bought a horse, saddle and a rifle. He then went on horse-back to Newton County in southwest Missouri.

Here, he found that his folks had moved to Texas. He staid all night and next morning he started for Texas on his horse, all alone. There were dangers on every side, but he made the trip safely. In Texas he traded his horse for two hundred acres of land and then bought some more. He married a young lady named Martha Edwards and raised a nice family of six children to maturity. Here he lived all the rest of his life.

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We made a trip to the Calaveras Grove of Big Trees. On the way there we stopped at an ancient mining town called by the euphonious name, Murphys, where we had lunch in a small restaurant.

A notice said, "Don't growl at our coffee. You may be weak and old yourself some day."

We next made a trip to the old town of Columbia. Gold was discovered here in 1850. The population a month later was 6,000 and the town kept growing till in 1853 it had 15,000 inhabitants. Eighty seven million dollars in all were taken at this place. The old Wells, Fargo Express office is still there and is kept up as a sort of a curiosity. All the old furnishings of the office, including the gold scales, on which fifty five million dollars worth of gold dust has been weighed.

A Catholic church built in 1856 is still standing; also a Presbyterian church, built in 1857 is standing in good condition. We met a Mrs. Margaret Donahue Rydberg, a white haired old lady, born at Don Pedro's in 1855 but who now lives at La Grange, once known as French Bar, where my husband was born in 1861. She remembers hearing of the Danner store in French Bar that was kept by Nathan Stanley Danner in early days.

We were in many historic places during this trip:—



Lockford, Valley Springs, San Andreas, Angels Camp, Murphys, Fourth Crossing, Carson Hill, Altaville, Tuttle-town, Shaw's Flat, Mormon Creek, Sonora, Jamestown, Humbug, Rawhide Mine, Jackass Hill and many others along the Mother Lode.

Alex and Lue first went to school at Fourth Crossing. The old school house is gone but the spot on which it stood was pointed out to us. Shaw's Flat is a locality where my father mined for a time. At Sonora we examined the records to find out about my father and mother's marriage which according to our family record occurred on February 27, 1853 at Sonora.

To our utter dismay, we found the Marriage Records incomplete and fragmentary at best. It seems that an old man, who held the office of Justice of the Peace at Sonora from the very earliest times on down through the succeeding 44 years, who was much loved by his constituents and was re-elected every time an election was held and was considered a competent and faithful official—who was the 'Marrying Justice' during all those years and who performed the ceremony for my father and mother and hundreds of others—did everything but the right thing in the arrangement of his office and the care of his legal documents. During his long career, as the marrying justice, he never filed a marriage certificate for record as the law requires—and finally after all those years, with his office, crammed full of valuable papers, a fire occurred and burned up his office, papers and all. Thus many valuable and priceless documents disappeared from the face of the earth forever. Thus has all record of the marriage of Joel Carver and Louisa Jane Hughes which was consummated the 27th day of February, 1853 by the said Justice of the Peace, disappeared, much to the disgust and disappointment of us both.

We stopped at Shaw's Flat as it was a mining camp where my father had mined nearly 80 years ago. The flat extended out over the country for a long way and was once the habitation and work grounds for many thousands of miners. No one is living now that ever mined there at that time. The old workings of the mines still show. The earth in many places was all washed away. No one could hazard a guess where the Carver mine was located.

An old bell is exhibited at the school house which was used by the miners to ring so that they could all quit work



at noon at the same time. It is somewhat of massive proportions and can be heard for several miles. The bell also served for another purpose—that of summoning the Vigilance Committee for the suppression of crime. Capital punishment was meted out to law-breakers for almost any kind of a crime.

### LOUISA JANE CARVER

Just a few words about one of the dearest and sweetest of mothers. After my father had passed away, she continued to live on the ranch, and run the cattle business.

To say that she succeeded goes without saying. She enjoyed the great out of doors and could often be seen miles from home riding after the cattle and "roughing it" as the saying goes.

While she kept dependable help, she seemed to think it her duty to keep close tab on every angle of the business.

When she was far in the seventies, she could saddle her horse and make long rides that would fatigue a young person.

Her health began to fail when she was about eighty. With much reluctance she finally had to give up riding and running the ranch and cattle.

She then sold her lands and livestock and went to live with her daughter, Mrs. Anna L. Hewey. We could see that she was slipping and finally on the 29th of May, 1923, her spirit took its flight in Mrs. Hewey's beautiful home in Los Angeles. Her children were all with her when the final summons came.

Her body was taken to Glennville in Kern county and buried by the side of her husband who had preceded her thirty-eight years before.

### THE DONNER FAMILY

The Carvers in Illinois are direct descendants of Capt. George Donner of the ill-fated Donner party that perished in the high Sierras at Donner Lake, California, in the winter of 1846-1847. The line descended through him to his son, William, and then through him to his daughter, Rachel Tamsen Donner, who married Felix Carver. Capt. George Donner was born in Rowan county, North Carolina, in 1786. He was married three times and William was by his first wife. He was born May 3, 1812 and died July 2, 1867.



William Donner was married to Elizabeth Hunter, born 1819. They had five children: James, Sarah, George T., Rachel T., and Joseph. Rachel T., was born in 1841 and died in 1916. She married Felix Carver, born 1828 and died in 1908.

The Donner's moved from North Carolina and settled out about four miles east of Springfield, Illinois. They were close neighbors of the Carver's. It was there that Felix and Rachel lived and loved, married and raised a large family.

William Donner accompanied his father's train as far as Independence, Missouri, when he returned to his family near Springfield, and thus escaped a possible fate as many did of this emigrant train.

Snow fell earlier the fall of 1846 than was ever known before or since and it kept on snowing with hardly a let up. The Donner party were trapped by it at Donner Lake and many members of the train starved to death.

We visited Cousin Henry Carver at his home four miles east of Springfield, Illinois in the summer of 1929. While we were there one of the descendants of William Donner, whose name is Donner, visited us. He was a nice looking young man of fine personality and good manners.

### HUGHES

Our branch of the Carvers is closely identified with that of the Hughes family in California, so a brief history of them will be given.

William Hughes is the first of the name that we could get an accurate account of. He was born in Maryland in 1783. His father was a Revolutionary War soldier, and had five sons as follows: William (our great grandfather), James, Rollin, Joseph and John. They were of Welsh descent.

William was a blacksmith and an expert gunsmith. He moved from Maryland to Lexington, Kentucky, and was married to Priscilla Ballou who was born in 1785 and died in 1832. They had eleven children: McKamy Wilson, Hiram, Stephen, John, William, Melvina, Elisha, David T., Elvira, Elizabeth and Rebecca Wright.

Priscilla Ballou Hughes was a daughter of Stephen Ballou. She and William Hughes, her husband, together with their children moved to Missouri along about 1827

smaller amounts of biomass and energy available from the same amount of energy input, and that each of the four food chains studied here has a different energy conversion efficiency.

Because the conversion efficiencies of biomass and energy differ, it follows that the conversion efficiencies of energy and biomass are not necessarily the same. This is demonstrated by the example of the energy conversion efficiency of the energy chain of the *Artemia*-*Brachionus*-*Daphnia*-*Chironomid* chain, which is 0.0012.

The energy conversion efficiency of the energy chain of the *Artemia*-*Brachionus*-*Daphnia*-*Chironomid* chain is 0.0012, and the biomass conversion efficiency of the biomass chain of the *Artemia*-*Brachionus*-*Daphnia*-*Chironomid* chain is 0.00012.

Because the energy conversion efficiency of the energy chain of the *Artemia*-*Brachionus*-*Daphnia*-*Chironomid* chain is 0.0012, and the biomass conversion efficiency of the biomass chain of the *Artemia*-*Brachionus*-*Daphnia*-*Chironomid* chain is 0.00012, the energy conversion efficiency of the energy chain of the *Artemia*-*Brachionus*-*Daphnia*-*Chironomid* chain is 0.0012, and the biomass conversion efficiency of the biomass chain of the *Artemia*-*Brachionus*-*Daphnia*-*Chironomid* chain is 0.00012.

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and settled on the Gasconade river in Pulaski county, near Vienna, the county seat.

Of William Hughes' brothers, Joseph lived with one of his nephews at Vienna. Joseph was born at the end of the revolution and died in 1867. As the family kept no records, we could get no data on Rollin and James.

John was never married. He came to California in 1850 with his nephews, Hiram, Elisha and David T. Hughes. John had a partner and they followed mining and made a lot of money. John came up missing. His wagon and team were found in a lake. His partner disappeared. The family have always believed that this partner murdered John for his money, then put the horses and wagon in the lake, thinking to cover up all trace of him, and then left for his old home—no one knows where.

After Priscilla's death, William married again. We have no data in regard to his wife. Two daughters were born, Rittie and Cassandra. No data as to Rittie. Cassandra grew to maturity and was burned to death in some way.

William Hughes moved around a great deal. We told of his moving from Maryland to Kentucky, then from Kentucky to Missouri. At the time of his death he was living on Spring River in Dade county, Missouri; not far from Joplin. Grandmother Priscilla died in 1832 and was buried on the top of a bluff somewhere on the Gasconade River, in Missouri. William filed on land in Pulaski county March 29, 1830.

In a biographical sketch of his life, Grandpa Hiram tells us that the family moved to Missouri when he was seventeen years old. As he was born in 1810 it must have been in 1827 when they moved from Kentucky to Missouri.

### M'KAMY WILSON HUGHES

William Hughes' first child, McKamy Wilson, was born April 18, 1808 and died in 1888. He married Elizabeth Elvira Davidson. She was born in 1825 and died in 1870. They had eight children, four boys and four girls—Nancy Priscilla, born November 17, 1838 and died during the winter of 1927 and 1928. Harriet E., no data as to date of birth. Melvina Jane, born April 30, 1845 and died in October 1929. Lucinda Caroline, no data as to birth or date of death. No data as to the births of the boys—Elisha D., John P., Hiram B., and George H.

Of McKamy Wilson Hughes' children, Nancy Priscilla



married a man named Bassett. They had two boys and one girl. No further data. Harriet E., married a man named Craine. No data. Melvina Jane married Daniel Boone Briggs on March 14, 1861. They had three children —two girls and a boy. Nothing known as to names or date of birth. Briggs served in the Civil War in the Union army. He was killed in the battle of Gettysburg on July 3, 1863.

Melvina Jane was living with one of her grandsons, Guy Sudheimer, near Persia in the western part of Iowa, and died there in October 1929. Her body was taken to Vienna, Missouri, and buried in the family plot in the Vienna cemetery, among those of her people who had passed on.

Lucinda Caroline married James McKnight. They were childless. No further data. Elisha D., was living in St. Louis, Missouri in 1925. No further data. John P. lived at Vienna, Missouri, and died there in 1925. George H. also spent his life in his home town, Vienna, and died there in 1925. Of Hiram B. we know nothing.

The second child of great-grandfather William Hughes was Hiram, born March 18, 1810 in Lexington, Kentucky. He moved with his father to Missouri when he was seventeen years old, where he grew into manhood. He entered 320 acres of land on the Gasconade river not far from Vienna, on February 5, 1836 at a cost of twelve and a half cents an acre. The whole tract costing him forty dollars.

Hiram was married to Mrs. Lucinda Bowen on July 22, 1838. Her maiden name was Johnson and she was born in Tennessee September 11, 1810. Her father was Sydney Johnson. A daughter of Sydney Johnson, named Elizabeth called Betsy for short, married a man named Hawkins and lived in Vienna, Missouri.

Lucinda Johnson's first husband was Thomas Bowen, a minister, who she married on July 11, 1829 in Pulaski County, Missouri. He was 23 years of age at that time, his birthday being April 10, 1806. They had three children, Lafayette, Robert and Martha Ann. They were nice looking, good mannered and very intelligent. They were very young and helpless but Hiram made a good father to them. Lucinda Johnson Bowen was a very handsome young woman, very religious and very generous, a wonderful mother and later on she was one of the very best of grandmothers.

the atmosphere and land. However, given the relatively small number of observations, it is difficult to draw any conclusions about the effect of the atmospheric circulation on the seasonal cycle of the land surface temperature. The results presented here are preliminary and further work is required to fully understand the seasonal cycle of the land surface temperature.

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## HIRAM HUGHES

Hiram and Lucinda became the parents of three children: Louisa Jane, born December 22, 1839 and died April 29, 1923. Thomas born 1842 and died August 16, 1844; William Napoleon Bonaparte was born in 1849 and died January 4, 1897.

In 1850 there was great excitement over the Gold Discovery in California. Hiram, with his wife and family joined an expedition of ox-teams and covered wagons. His two brothers, Elisha and David T., as well as his Uncle John also joined the same train. Hiram was elected Captain. The party was composed of 72 people with 31 wagons, drawn by oxen. Hiram brought 60 head of cattle along. Lafayette and Robert Bowen, who were new grown young men proved to be a valuable asset in bringing the cattle over but most of them were stolen by the Indians before they reached California. They were all glad though that they escaped with their own lives.

Hiram loaded his wagon with a large amount of bacon and other provisions, but seeing many others in the train who did not bring enough food to last through, kept dividing up with his less fortunate fellow travellers, until his supply was exhausted before he got through.

Some of the cows he brought along were milked and set the milk in to the wagons in the mornings in a churn. At night they had butter in the churn. The constant shaking and jolting of the wagon had churned it.

Mention was made of Hiram's two brothers Elisha and David coming to California with the same train. David T. Hughes was a fine violinist and invariably got out his fiddle and played by the hour when they camped at night.

Somewhere along the road when they were about half way across they stopped at a river to camp for the night. Mrs. Hughes learned that a young man was very sick in a wagon of another train that had also stopped there for the night. She made some soup and sent a bowl of it to the boy by her little daughter, Louisa, little dreaming by that act she had started something—something that a few years later made her very happy.

The next morning both wagon trains started on but did not meet again until they reached the Humboldt River in Nevada. The Hughes train went by the way of Sublett's Cut-off on account of a report that Indians were giving emigrant trains a lot of trouble on the other road.



When Hughes arrived at the Humboldt River he found this other train which had the sick boy in it, had arrived there also. The river was much swollen and dangerous to cross.

Louisa, who was riding on a horse and carrying her baby brother, Bona, in her arms was just forcing her horse into the water, when up rode Joel Carver, the young man who had been sick away back on the road. He offered to carry the baby across on his horse which was gladly accepted. Joel dashed his horse into the boiling, seething water, as if it were an everyday occurrence with him; and holding the precious baby in his arms as nonchalantly as the wildest of cowboys. Louisa followed closely after him. Of course he was a hero in the eyes of Louisa as well as the grownups in the crowd. Cupid had probably fired an arrow—even as young as the little couple were. More of that later.

Martha Ann Bowen, a daughter of Mrs. Hiram Hughes by her first husband, Thomas Bowen, had long been an invalid, but lingered along till the wagon train was on the Carson River not far from Carson City, Nevada, when she passed away August 17, 1850 and was buried on the banks of the river. Her folks had to leave her there and push on to their destination.

They had a very hard time crossing the Sierras at Carson. They were delayed some but they finally got every wagon across. There was practically no road at all. It was straight up one hill and down another. They pushed on with all their might and arrived at Hangtown, now called Placerville on August 31, 1850. They were fourteen days going from Carson to Placerville, a trip which is now accomplished in a few hours.

They mined around there awhile and then moved on down to Sonora, Tuolumne county, California. Mr. Hughes entered into the hotel business. And near here, at Shaws Flat, that boy that was sick out on the desert popped up. Louisa had grown into a young woman and Joel was not long in renewing his acquaintance with her. She could not very well refuse his attentions for he was a fine manly fellow—tall, good looking, well built, of good address and pleasing manners; besides he was the HERO at Humboldt River. What more could she ask?

The answer was their marriage a few months later, to be more explicit on February 27, 1853 in Sonora.



After leaving Sonora Hiram Hughes engaged in mining on the Quail Hill Mine near Copperopolis. Then he followed farming in the Black Hills neighborhood east of Stockton, California. He and Joel Carver bought a band of cattle—some that had been brought from Salt Lake and moved them south to Kern county, a fine range country at that time in 1869.

Later on, Hiram purchased the Charley Haight ranch in Linns Valley, about 4 miles from Glennville, Cal., He was a keen trader and a prosperous farmer. He and his wife were well known for their charity and hospitality. She had a horse and buggy and used to ride around over the neighborhood visiting the sick and those in want, supplying food, clothing and medicine in abundance. Both Grandpa and Grandma as we knew them were loved, honored and respected.

They continued on living at this same place as long as they lived. Grandpa went first. He died December 21, 1891. Grandma lived on for about 14 years and died February 18, 1905. They were buried in the family plot at the Glennville cemetery.

Napoleon Bonaparte Hughes, son of Hiram Hughes grew into manhood. He was married twice; first to Lena Gorsig, by whom he had three children. His first was a daughter, Clara Belle who married a man named Kirby. The next was also a daughter, Cora, and then they had a son, Napoleon. Cora and Napoleon both died of diphtheria in Linns Valley, when that dreadful disease raged through that neighborhood in 1877 and 1878.

Napolean Bonaparte Hughes' second wife was Fannie McKamy of Glennville, California. They had two children a son, Hiram Guy, and a daughter, Florence. Hiram Guy married Fanny Guthrie. They had one son named Garth. Uncle Bona, as we knew Napolean B. Hughes best, died on January 4, 1897, and was buried in the Glennville cemetery.

William Hughes' third child was Stephen of whom we have no data other than that he died many years ago. The next was William's fourth child, John. He moved to Grayson County, Texas. He married and had five children. One of his sons, John, Jr., was clerking in a bank at Talequah, Oklahoma. No further data. Another son, Hiram, born in 1859 married and had a family. They moved to California in 1926 and settled near Popular, Tulare County,



California. One of his daughters married a Mr. Cooper, Her given name was Ruby. Another daughter, Una, married a Moore. He had some sons also but we did not learn their names. They were engaged in raising cotton.

William Hughes' next child was Elisha. He came to California with his brothers, Hiram and David T. Hughes. He settled at Congress Springs, near Los Gatos, Santa Clara County. He married Mary Coleman. She was the daughter of a wealthy family of bankers of San Jose, California. They had two children, Frances and John.

John, the son of Elisha, was never married. He served as a soldier in the Philippines in the war against Spain. He died in the government sanitarium at Livermore, California, from wounds he received while in the army. His death occurred on August 14, 1925.

Elisha Hughes' daughter, Frances, married John Colbert. They had one child, a son named Edmund. Mr. Colbert died and later on Frances married Fabretti. They had three children, Edna, born in 1892. The other two were twins, boys, Frances Antonia and Joseph Elisha, born in 1894. Frances Fabretti died October 30, 1905.

Edna Fabretti married Joaquin C. Maderos. They have one child, a girl named Norma. She was born August 11, 1917.

Francis Antonia Fabretti was married to Eva Seeley.

Joseph Elisha married Edna Smith.

William Hughes' next child was David T. He came to California with his brothers in 1850. He died at the home of his niece, Louisa Jane Carver, near Glennville, California. Next was Elvira. She married James Johnson. They had three children, viz: Isaac Newton, born 1840. Martha, born 1838, and Emily who was also born in 1840. Martha died young. No further data. Elizabeth married a Jobe. No further data. Rebecca Wright married Tucker. They had two children; Myra and Fannie. Fannie died. Myra lives at Willow Springs, Mo., and is now, 1930, eighty-eight years old.

Tucker died and Rebecca Wright married Tyler by whom she had six children, viz: Nancy, born 1849, and died in 1928. Elisha, born December 20, 1851. Never married. Lives at Vienna, Missouri. Thomas, born September 22, 1853. Never married. Lives at Vienna, Missouri. Cynthia, born 1855. Ruth, born 1857. No further data. Arizona, born 1859. No further data.



A HISTORY  
OF THE  
**DANNER FAMILY**

JACOB DANNER  
AND HIS FOUR SONS  
GEORGE, SAMUEL, FREDERICK  
AND JACOB, JR.

BY J. D. DANNER, WILLOWS, CALIFORNIA  
ONE OF THEIR DESCENDANTS

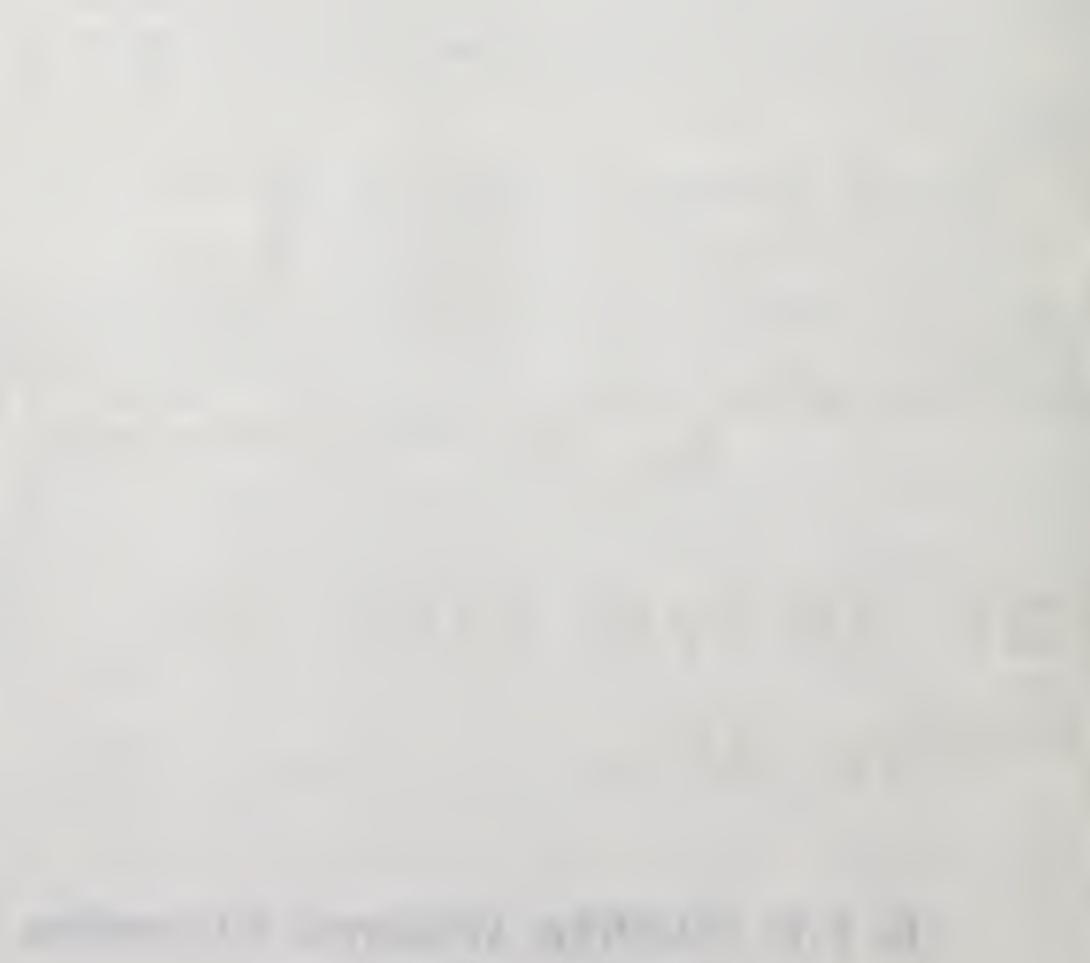
YAMADA KUNICHIKO

1868-1943

YAMADA KUNICHIKO  
山田国親

YAMADA KUNICHIKO

YAMADA KUNICHIKO  
山田国親



# History of the Danner Family

A few words in regard to the country our ancestors came from will probably be not amiss. We know from "word of mouth" handed down to us from our forebears that they came from Germany. Not only did they come from Germany but they disliked their Mother Country, and would not teach their children the language.

This aversion to Germany came about over religious beliefs. Germany undertook to tell the people what their beliefs should be and to what church they should belong. In fact the government established a state church and ordered everybody to join it. Many did so because it was just what they believed; but there were many others who held to different views. Then began a period of the most bitter persecution of all dissenters. Matters reached a pass where they either had to join the new church or die. As it finally turned out, most of them died. The Danner family came to America.

Our people came from a section of the country called the Palatinate lying between Germany and France. The Upper Palatinate embraces the Kingdom of Bavaria, and the Lower Palatinate lay on both sides of the Rhine, being bounded by Maintz, Treves, Lorraine, Alsace, Baden and Wurtemberg. The capital was Heidelberg.

Most every Danner family has a Frederick. Why they should name their children after the ruling family for many centuries I cannot understand. There was Frederick I, Frederick II, Frederick III, Frederick IV and Frederick V.—and I named my only boy, Frederick, whom I love more than life. The little rascal in turn named his firstborn, Frederick. This, considering that their oppressor was named Frederick.

The Palatinate, lying as it did, between Germany and France, was the scene of many a bloody scrap between the two countries. France devastated it during a six years' war from 1673 to 1670. Germany in order to carry out the church decree, laid a heavy hand on the dissenters. Their homes were burned. They were compelled to plow under their crops and were thus reduced to starvation. Many did starve to death.

William Penn invited the poor and distressed from all over the world to come to Pennsylvania. Among untold



thousands who came, our kinsmen came too. Landing at Philadelphia, the main port of entry, they had to swear to allegiance to Great Britain. The heaviest immigration began in 1708. The emigrants did not all stay in Pennsylvania but scattered to the four winds. We picked up the trail of the Danners in Philadelphia and followed them to North Carolina where they settled in Surry county. Our people, who were Calvinists in Germany, are Baptists in North Carolina. Two Danners are Baptist preachers and two others are Evangelists in that Church.

In tracing our relatives, we were surprised to find so many of them who came to this country. There were a great number of women and children of whom we can find no names, track being kept of only the men. The men swore allegiance for the whole family and therefore names of the wives and children are not available. They were all Palatines and came by ship via Rotterdam and entered the American Colonies through Philadelphia.

Michael Danner arrived at Philadelphia on ship, Sept. 27, 1727.

Dietrich Danner on ship Robert and Alice, Sept. 24, 1742

Jacob Danner, our great grandfather, on ship Patience and Margaret, Sept. 25, 1748.

Martin Danner on ship Forest, Sept. 13, 1749.

Stephen Danner arrived October 21, 1761.

My wife, who was a Carver, was on the lookout for a trace of her ancestors also, and was much interested in our trip east. She was trying to trace her great grandfather, Christian Carver. When we found that the Carvers had settled in the same neighborhood in Pennsylvania and that a branch of her people emigrated to North Carolina and the families settled in the same neighborhood in North Carolina we both suspected that there might have been a marriage between the families away back.

We searched the records carefully but did not find anything. Christian Carver married Mary (Polly) Ziegler. Elizabeth Ziegler married Daniel Fischel. Catherine Fischel married Jacob Danner. This Jacob was a son of our great great grandfather, Jacob. This shows that Christian Carver and Daniel Fischel were brother-in-laws. While Jacob Danner was a brother-in-law to Daniel Fischel, Jacob Danner was a brother of Frederick Danner, the revolutionary soldier and our great-grandfather. The Danners and Carvers must have known each other to say the least. We were



not able to find any records in Pennsylvania on account that the early day marriage records were kept by the different churches.

The writer, like many others, thought but little about his own family history, and by the time he did think seriously of it, he found himself to be an old man, and all those who could have helped him to some extent, at least, had passed over the Great Divide. However, he and his wife planned and executed a trip by auto in the summer of 1929 which took them through many states from California on the Pacific to North Carolina on the Atlantic and then on to Washington, D. C., in order to trace their relatives.

The first of our people that we could get any track of was Jacob Danner, who came across the Atlantic. He took passage on the ship "Patience and Margaret" at Rotterdam, and arrived in Philadelphia September 25, 1748. We were unable to get any record of his birth, marriage or death. He came to North Carolina at a time when land was plentiful and cheap but we didn't find where he acquired title to any land.

Jacob had four sons, George, Samuel, Frederick and Jacob Jr. Three of the sons, George, Frederick and Jacob, Jr., fought in the Revolutionary war on the side of the colonists and were afterwards pensioned. They were all living in Surry county, North Carolina, at the time of the revolution. They didn't figure much on girls in those days, and didn't put their names down as their children even if they had them.

Surry county was divided up and land that George Danner had was in Stokes county. It was situated on the South Fork of Muddy creek. When he sold the land he reserved a half of an acre for a cemetery for his own people. His father, Jacob Danner, and his wife, and he and his wife and family were all buried there.

Samuel Danner, one of the brothers, entered 200 acres of land on the North Fork of Deep creek in Surry county on September 16, 1778. I didn't look it up but I rather think in the county divisions that it is now in Yadkin county. We were not able to trace Samuel Danner any further as each of the Danner families had similar given names. Every one of them had a Frederick or a Samuel or a Jacob, etc., so that it was very confusing.

Jacob Jr. was born June 13, 1756. He was married to Catherine Fischel, and died early in life in 1795 probably



from the effects of his military services in the Revolutionary war. They had no children.

We now come to Frederick Danner, my paternal great-grandfather. His father was the Jacob Danner, who came across the ocean. Frederick was born in 1759 and died on August 14, 1839. As before mentioned, he fought in the Revolutionary war on the side of the Colonists, serving with the Virginia troops. I will mention that Virginia is just across the line from Surry County and it was an easy matter to cross over and go with friends that were going. His brothers served in the North Carolina troops.

He was married to Catherine Shermer in 1780. Catherine was a daughter of Peter and Mollie Shermer and was born Feb. 6, 1755, being five years older than her husband. She had a brother named Peter and three sisters, Barbara, Mary and Margaret. Catherine died in 1844 on the 17th day of July.

### CATHERINE SHERMER

Catherine Shermer was my maternal great grandmother. She was a daughter of Peter Shermer and his wife Mollie. Peter and Mollie had four children, Peter, Barbara, Margaret and Catherine, who married Frederick Danner. Young Peter married and had two sons, John, born in 1803, and Peter, born in 1804. No mention is made of any daughters if they had any.

John, born in 1803, married Chloe. They had seven children, Mary, born 1833, James, born 1835; Frederick, born 1837; Nancy, born 1839; John H. born 1843; Isaac, born 1845; Peter born 1847.

Peter, born in 1804, married Elizabeth and they had six children. William born 1831, Polina born 1834; Peter, born 1838; Jesse, born 1840; Elizabeth, born 1842 and Perry born 1845.

This data of the Shermers is given in order that any time a Danner meets a Shermer they may compare notes to see if they are any relation to our great-grandmother, Catherine Shermer Danner.

In the census of 1850, Catherine's sister, Mary Shermer, was the only one living at that time, being 84 years old. Her brother, Peter, had a large family and I was told that there are a great many of the Shermers still living in North Carolina.



Frederick Danner served as a private for two years in Col. Lyons regiment, Capt. Mays' company, Virginia troops. He was granted a pension December 24, 1833. He was 74 years old at that time. His pension was \$40 per annum. Frederick owned some land on Deep Creek and some on Harness Creek. He sold a 40-acre tract to Peter Shermer. He also made a deed of gift to his son, Frederick, and also sold him some for cash.

Frederick and Catherine raised a family of nine children six boys and three girls as follows: Frederick, born March 7, 1781; Peter, born Nov. 11, 1783; Christina, born Jan. 9, 1785 Samuel A., born Sept. 8, 1786, John, born March 15, 1788; Catherine, born May 27, 1791; Adam, born March 2, 1793; Jacob, born February 4, 1795 and Sarah, born Sept. 5, 1797.

## FREDERICK DANNER

### *Eldest Son of Frederick Danner, the Revolutionary Soldier.*

His oldest son, Frederick, married and had a son, Samuel and a daughter Mary Magdalene. Samuel married Margaret (Peggy) Baity. Samuel was born Sept. 23, 1808 and died July 23, 1899. He was married twice. By his first marriage he had two sons and a daughter: Francis M. born June 4, 1833 and David, whose date of birth is not known. and Sarah C., born in 1835, who married Jacob Jeffries on April 16, 1856. They lived in Davie county, North Carolina. David married and had two sons, William and Elwood. With his two sons he moved to Muncie, Indiana.

Mary Magdalene Danner was born in 1807. She was married to William May, born 1805. Mary was known to the younger generation as Aunt Polly. She lived to be very old and many neighbors still remember her. Nine children were born to the couple. Penelope, 1830, Lydia 1834, Stanley S. 1836, Sarah C. 1838, Rosanna in 1840, Frederick L. 1842, Nancy B. 1844, Barbara Q. 1847, and Amanda J. 1849.

Samuel married a second time to Phisa Myers who was born April 23, 1833 and died January 12, 1915. They had five children; Martha A. born June 22, 1862; Emma who married T. W. Thomas and lives at Sylva, N. C., and Frederick Tilden, born 1876. The other two children died young.

The address of Stanley S. is Yadkinville, North Carolina. We visited the old gentleman who is 93 years old and



rather strong and bright for a man of his years. I did not get a chance to get much of his family history.

Francis M. Danner, oldest son of Samuel Danner and Margaret Baity, married Rebecca Cranfill, about 1869. They had two children. The first was a daughter who married T. H. Chamberlain and lives at Hendersonville, N. C. A son Eugene Danner, born October 10, 1880, married Stella Hoots, September 24, 1905. She was born October 19, 1887. Eugene lives at Kanapolis, N. C. He is the Assistant Postmaster there. They have one son, Clarence Eugene, born May 10, 1908. He was married to Erma Brown on May 22, 1929. She was born June 21, 1910. They also live in Kanapolis where he works in a chain store.

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## PETER DANNER

### *Second Son of Frederick Danner, the Revolutionary Soldier*

The second child of Frederick, the soldier, was named Peter. He was married twice. No data was secured as to the name of his first wife. The given name of his second wife was Susannah. Peter served in the war of 1812, coming home with all the toes of each foot frozen off. By his first marriage he had three children, a son Frederick and two daughters, Catherine and Mary. Frederick was born in 1812, Catherine in 1813 and Mary in 1814.

By his second marriage, Peter and Susannah had six children: John born in 1828; William in 1832; Jane in 1835; David in 1837; Rebecca in 1843 and Peter in 1845.

The only information we could get about Frederick Danner, Peter's oldest son was that he married and had a daughter named Rebecca and that she was living with her daughter at Bluefields, West Va. As she was the only one of the old timers living we made a long trip up there but we could not find her. We have no data on Catherine nor Jane.

John Danner, Peter's oldest son by his second marriage, was married and had four children: William, James, Wiley and Caroline who married Robert Kilyan. We could not obtain any data in regard to James and Wiley. William whose full name was William C. Danner was married and had some children, one of whom was George Danner, who married and is living in Boone, Wautoga County, N. C. He had two sons and both were named George. (1929).



It came about in this way: The first one was born on February 22, 1927, on Washington's birthday, so they named him George Washington Danner. Two years later on the 22nd day of February, 1929, the other son was born, so they named him George Junior.

William C. Danner died in 1927. His wife was still living but we did not get to see her as the river was high and we couldn't get across. In fact the road was so bad and slippery we did not get to the river.

## CHRISTINA DANNER

*Third Child of Frederick Danner, the Revolutionary Soldier.*

The third child of Frederick Danner, the soldier was a daughter, Christina who married Peter Miller. He was born September 2, 1752. He was a native of Germany and was 35 years older than Christina. They had four children: Joseph, born 1813, Martin, Frederick born Sept. 27, 1817 and Patience.

Their oldest son, Joseph Miller married a girl named Rosena who was born in 1822. They had four children, Rosena, 1845, Luns, born 1847, Susan E. born 1849, Mary J. born 1850. Their next child Martin married but we have no data as to the name. They had five children, Louisa J., born 1837, Eliza S. born 1839, Nancy C. born 1842, John born 1845 and Peter L. born 1848.

Peter Miller and Christina's third child was Frederick, born September 27, 1817, died January 26, 1886. He married his cousin, Lucinda Danner, who was born March 31, 1818 and died September 27, 1863. They had ten children, James, Mary, Rhoda, Lucinda, Physa, John, Peter, Frederick, Jane and one child who died young. We have data only of James Miller whom we met at a funeral at Deep Creek, North Carolina in 1929.

We visited him at his home the next day. He is very old and feeble. He married Sarah E. Peeples who was born October 11, 1858 and now live in the Deep Creek country. They had nine children, James L., Joseph, George W., Benjamin Eugene, Mollie, Lela, Sally Bet and two that died in infancy.



## SAMUEL A. DANNER

*Fourth Son of Frederick Danner, the Revolutionary Soldier.*

The fourth child of Frederick Danner, the soldier, was Samuel A. born Sept. 7, 1786 and died December 3, 1881. He was married on March 5, 1811 to Nancy Garner who was born October 11, 1790.

Samuel and Nancy had nine children; William who died in infancy. Malinda, born October 12, 1813, of whom no data was secured; Alexander, born October 6, 1815, died December 6, 1884; Nancy, born April 16, 1818, died June 28, 1846; John, born November 1, 1820, died in Texas, September 19, 1869; Samuel Stanley, born May 5, 1823, died in Arizona; Frederick, born December 25, 1825, died in Merced county, California; Lydia Eve, born August 27, 1828, was married to E. M. Alexander and lived in Hedrick, N. C., dying in 1863; Mary Carmile, born January 29, 1832, who was living with the Alexanders the last heard from.

## THE ALEXANDERS

Lydia Eve, a daughter of Samuel A. Danner married E. M. Alexander. The Alexander family was one of the pioneer families of North Carolina. We traced back to great-grandfather Allen Alexander who was married and had three sons—James, Allen and Moses. We could learn only of James, who married a Templeton and had four boys and four girls: Leander, E. Maxwell, Allen and John. The names of the girls were not learned.

E. M. Alexander was born in 1816 and died June 29, 1900 at the age of 84 years. He was married to Lydia Eve Danner on March 10, 1852. She was born August 27, 1828 and died July 25, 1863.

Their union resulted in five children being born to them namely: John Stanley, born January 3, 1853 who was living in Statesville, North Carolina, in 1930. Their next child was Margaret, born February 15, 1855 and died July 30, 1921. The third child was Ephriam Baxter, born June 16, 1857 and died January 4, 1908. The fourth was Harriet Ida, born November 29, 1859 and lastly Orah Alice born December 2, 1861.

Samuel and Nancy's third child, Alexander, married



Rachel S. Sherrill on October 17, 1839. She was born October 17, 1819. They had eleven children the first being James Monroe born January 28, 1841. He was killed in the battle of Petersburg in the Civil War on July 3, 1864. I will mention here that Alexander, James Monroe and John, his three sons, all fought in that war and that James Monroe was the only one killed. Will give the data about them in the regular order.

Alexander and Rachel's second child was Margaret Sarah Ann. She was born November 18, 1842. We visited her in 1929. She was living on her father's old place near the town of Catawba, North Carolina, in the house her father built out of logs. One would never know that there were any logs in it for it has been weather boarded on the outside and ceiled throughout on the inside and it is really a good looking house, roomy and cheerful. Two other sisters live with her. Neither of them have ever married. They are now well along in years. Margaret Sarah Ann, the eldest was 87 years old on the 18th of November, 1929. The names of the other two are Martha Susan Malinda and Alice Clarinda Amelia.

Alexander's third child, John Samuel Franklin was born October 13, 1844. He is the one mentioned as fighting in the Civil War. All were on the Confederate side. The poor fellow has passed on though now. He had quite a nice family. We met his wife and one of his sons but for some reason we failed to get the family history.

Next was Hosea Alexander Theodore, born May 29, 1849. He, too, has passed on and we could not obtain his family history. Then came Martha Susan Malinda, born October 2, 1851. Mention has been made of her living with her two other sisters on the old home place. The next child was Harriet Sophronia Catherine, born June 2, 1854. Dead.

Alexander's seventh child was Henry Samuel David, born January 26, 1857. He married Frances G. Boston on August 28, 1879. They live at Hickory, N. C. They had seven children. The first was George W. born June 18, 1880. Next was James Henry, born April 17, 1883; third, Edgar McCree, born September 29, 1885, died May 11, 1886. The fourth was Glennie May, born October 23, 1887. His whereabouts are unknown and he is thought to be dead. The fifth is Idah Luola, born October 12, 1891. The sixth is Gertrude, born August 19, 1896. And lastly, Precious, born May 18, 1898 who married C. R. Arnold, March 22, 1919.

which seems most acute. With 34 million people, the United States had 2000 only one-tenth as many people per square mile as Canada, and one-half as many as the United Kingdom, yet it was twice as large. Thus England had 100,000,000 people, while the United States had 150,000,000. The result was that the United States had more than twice as much land per person as Canada, and three times as much as the United Kingdom.

Immigration, with its German, Irish, and Italian influxes, had greatly increased the number of people, and so had the growth of cities. In 1860 there were 1000 incorporated towns and cities in the country, and by 1890 there were 2000. The growth of cities was due to the fact that the frontier had moved westward, and the great majority of the people had followed it. The new areas had been opened up, and the people had followed to settle them, and remained to live there. Hence there was a marked contrast between the people who had settled in the West and those who had settled in the East. The West was a new frontier, where almost everyone was a pioneer, and where men were still free to go where they pleased, and have what they wanted. The people of the West were, therefore, more independent, more self-reliant, and more democratic than those of the East.

The West was also more sparsely populated than the East. The population of the United States in 1860 was 31,000,000, and in 1890 it was 62,000,000. The population of the West in 1860 was 1,000,000, and in 1890 it was 10,000,000. The population of the East in 1860 was 20,000,000, and in 1890 it was 52,000,000. The population of the West in 1890 was 10,000,000, and the population of the East in 1890 was 52,000,000.

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George W. (Washington) the oldest son of Henry Samuel David, was born June 18, 1880. He married Lettie Callie Leola Isenhour on February 13, 1898. They have four children, Clara May, born June 11, 1899. She was married to John Robert Billings, October 27, 1917.

George W. Danner's second child was named George Gaither, born in Catawba, N. C., April 17, 1904. He married Meta Turnbill in July, 1923. George's third child was named Robert Edward, born in Catawba, N. C., July 24, 1906. He married Laura Bell on August 2, 1924. The fourth child was David Jefferson, born in Burke County, N. C., on June 27, 1909.

George W. Danner served as United States Marshal in North Carolina for sixteen years and was noted as a go-getter. He made a hot fight against Moonshiners and Bootleggers and was in many a dangerous scrap but good luck staid with him all the time.

The second child of Henry Samuel David was James Henry. He married Lulu Shuford May 2, 1911. Ida Luola married G. C. Mathews August 14, 1901. Gertrude married E. M. Christopher on December 30, 1920. Precious married C. R. Arnold March 22, 1919. No further data.

Alexander Danner's eighth child was Alice Clarinda Amelia, one of the dear old sisters, that I mentioned as all living together in the interesting old home. Although she is 72 she is wonderfully spry. I will say that these three young ladies showed us some of the most beautiful bed-spreads I ever saw—stacks of them—the work of their hands. And that was not all—they showed us stacks of cloth which they had spun and woven—jeans, linseys and linens—wonderful cloth, all of it. They use and wear the modern stuffs like all our wives and daughters. The things mentioned were made many years ago and are kept as momentos of the old times, when everybody wore homespuns.

Alexander's ninth child was Candice Julina Mariah, born 1861. Long since dead. The next was Ida Dorcas Alethia, born 1863, also crossed to the other side. Lastly comes Lewis Frederick Leander, born March 18, 1865. He lives about three miles from the town of Catawba and close to his three aged sisters. He is married and has a family of his own. They are now all grown up and are out in the world shifting for themselves. Just he and his good wife living at home. He has a nice, comfortable home and a good farm. He raises corn and cotton, one year and the next year he raises cotton and corn for a change.



The fourth child of Samuel A. Danner and his wife Nancy, was a daughter, Nancy, born April 16, 1818 and died June 28, 1846 and the age of 28. The fifth child was a son, John, born November 1, 1820. He moved to Texas and died there in 1869. Whether he married is not known.

Samuel and Nancy's sixth child was Samuel Stanley, born May 5, 1823. He never married. Moved to Arizona and was living there in 1868 for he came to see my father at Merced River and the writer remembers seeing him. My father called him Uncle Sam to us children. We heard of him again in 1876 through an old man named Hubbard. Mr. Hubbard came to see my father while we lived in Kern county and recognized my father as a Danner by his resemblance to Uncle Sam. Samuel Stanley has been dead for a good many years. If I remember right he lived at Tuscon.

Samuel and Nancy's seventh child was Frederick, born December 25, 1825. He was married while living in North Carolina to Martha E. Perkins on January 24, 1855. She took a fever and died July 27, 1855, about six months after their marriage. He left North Carolina and came to Missouri where my father had settled. He met and fell in love with my mother's oldest sister, Harriet Pearce and they were married September 30, 1856. They had one child, Frederick Edmund Samuel. They moved from Missouri to California in 1858. Aunt Harriet with her baby came to California by way of Panama with my mother and father, while Frederick came across the plains, bringing my father's wagons and cattle.

Uncle Fred had bad luck with his second wife. While breaking up some kindling across her knee she injured the member slightly. Blood poison set in and she soon died. A few years went by and Uncle Fred married Mrs. Lucinda Waldron. She was a middle aged lady, a little fleshy but of robust appearance. She took a heart attack and passed off without regaining consciousness. This was about five years after their marriage. Uncle Fred, still being only middle aged, after a lapse of a few years, made another matrimonial venture. This time he married Mrs. Ellen Eagleston at Hopeton, California.

Mrs. Eagleston had three children but was vigorous as well as handsome. From the result of this union a child was born named Harry. Fred and his family moved to Santa Rosa, California, and lived there a long time. He came back to Merced county in later years and was living with an old friend named Bill Turner not far from Livingston on the



Merced River where he passed away. The writer was in Santa Rosa about three years ago and he ransacked the town but could get no trace of Harry Danner or any of the Eaglestons.

Uncle Fred and Aunt Harriet's son grew to manhood. He went to New Mexico and Texas and was in the cattle business. Then he moved to Idaho and settled on Raft River. He got married, was elected sheriff; went into mining and cattle raising. He had twelve children: eight boys and four girls: John, Marshall, Samuel, Heber, Frank, Lee Jefferson (named after my brother Lee and myself), Abigail, (living at home) and a baby girl that died besides two married daughters and ten grandchildren. This was in 1922. Since then Frederick moved to California and settled at San Gabriel.

Frederick had a son, Samuel, who was in the World War. He served in France with Company 66, 5th Regiment Second Division. He was badly wounded by a shot through the shoulder. A piece of bone was taken out of his leg and grafted on to a part of the bone in his shoulder which had been shot away. It did not grow together and had to be taken out. He has had a number of operations on his shoulder without relief. When I saw him in 1922 his arm had healed but hung limp and lifeless by his side. He will never be able to work but will always be an invalid. He was in the Soldiers Hospital the last I heard of him, in Los Angeles.

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## JOHN DANNER

### *Fifth Son of Frederick Danner, the Revolutionary Soldier*

John Danner, the fifth child of Frederick, the soldier, was my grandfather. He was born March 15, 1788 and died August 15, 1871, at Hopeton, Merced county, California. He married Sarah Gregory while living in North Carolina. She was born April 11, 1781, thus being seven years older than her husband. Their marriage occurred June 5, 1817. Sarah Gregory was a native of Virginia. The family moved from Virginia to North Carolina when she was yet a young woman.

The neighbors all came the day they left Virginia to see them off and some of them teased her because they were



moving to a Dutch colony and said that she would go down there and marry a red-mouthed Dutchman. She declared she would do nothing of the kind—but when they settled in North Carolina, it was not long before she became acquainted with a nice looking Dutchman and later married him and his mouth was not red, either. Yes, he turned out to be my grandfather and she was my grandmother. They had two sons and no daughters—John Erwin was born March 28, 1821 and next was my father, Nathan Stanley, born December 5, 1822.

The marriage laws were different in those early days to what they are now. At that time a man had to give a bond for five hundred pounds that there was no legal cause why he could not be married. I copied the Marriage Bond which my grandfather gave. The following is a copy:

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA      )  
  )ss.  
SURREY COUNTY                      )

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that we, JOHN DANNER and STERLING GREGORY are held and firmly bound unto WILLIAM MILLER, Governor, or his successors in office, in the full sum of five hundred pounds, current money to be paid to the said GOVERNOR, his successors or assigns for the which payment well and truly to be made and done, we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators, jointly and severally firmly by these present.

Sealed with our seals and dated this 5th day of June, Anno Domini, 1817.

THE CONDITION of the above obligation is such:— That whereas the above bounden, John Danner, hath made application for a license for marriage to be celebrated between him and Sarah Gregory, of the county aforesaid; Now in case that it shall not appear hereafter that there is any lawful cause or impediment to obstruct the said marriage, then the above obligation to be void, otherwise to remain in full force and virtue.

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of

(Seal)

(Seal)

J. Williams, C. C.

JOHN DANNER (X)—his mark  
STERLING GREGORY.

and the culture with their language. German culture is also a product of the language. The language is a carrier of tradition, history, and values. It is a way of life, a way of thinking, a way of expressing ideas, emotions, and feelings. It is a way of communicating with others, of sharing experiences, of learning from others, of growing and developing. German culture is a way of life, a way of thinking, a way of expressing ideas, emotions, and feelings. It is a way of communicating with others, of sharing experiences, of learning from others, of growing and developing. German culture is a way of life, a way of thinking, a way of expressing ideas, emotions, and feelings. It is a way of communicating with others, of sharing experiences, of learning from others, of growing and developing.

## GERMAN AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE

### GENERAL INFORMATION

Germany is a country situated in Central Europe, with a population of about 80 million people. The capital city is Berlin, and the largest city is Hamburg. The official language is German, and it is spoken by most of the population. German is a West Germanic language, and it is closely related to English, Dutch, and other Germanic languages. German is a very complex language, with many different dialects and regional variations. It is a language that is used in many different contexts, such as business, politics, science, and art. German is also a language that is used in many different countries, such as Austria, Switzerland, and Belgium. German is a language that is used in many different contexts, such as business, politics, science, and art. German is also a language that is used in many different countries, such as Austria, Switzerland, and Belgium.

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The following table shows the number of German speakers in each country:

Country	Number of German speakers (approx.)
Germany	80,000,000
Austria	8,000,000
Switzerland	5,000,000
Belgium	2,000,000

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA )  
SURREY COUNTY ) ss.

I, T. M. Marsh, Register of Deeds for Surry County and State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the instrument of writing is a true and perfect copy of the original Marriage Bond of John Danner as shown by the files of OLD MARRIAGE BONDS D file.

Witness my hand and official seal this 11th day of July, 1929.

(SEAL)

T. M. MARSH

Register of Deeds.

They must have had a double wedding; brother and sister to brother and sister, for John Danner married Sarah Gregory, and Sterling Gregory married Sarah Danner, John's youngest sister.

JOHN ERWIN DANNER

John and Sarah Danner's first child was John Erwin. He married Caroline Moore in North Carolina. They moved to Missouri in 1846, and settled about 15 miles southwest of Springfield, where John Erwin died July 18, 1847. They had one child, John Robert Stanley Danner. He was born in North Carolina, January 12, 1845. His mother died in 1858. Robert lived with a family named Saunders. When the war between the North and South came on he enlisted as a private in the U. S. forces at Springfield, August 19, 1861. He was in Co. D. 24th Reg. of Missouri Infantry Volunteers.

John Robert Stanley got through the war without even getting a scratch. He married Lamanda Jane Bowman on April 2, 1865. Her great grand father, John Bowman was a soldier of the Revolution and fought under General George Washington. She and John Robert had five children, William, born March 17, 1867. Never married. Thomas, born January 16, 1869. Married Florence Elizabeth Cochran on January 9, 1895. Mary Frances, born August 5, 1871. Married John W. Creager, February 1895. John Robert, born October 16, 1881. Married Rhoda Corinna Chadwick on Dec. 31, 1902. Edward Nathan, born January 3, 1886. Married Raden Brumley, on May 1, 1909.

John Robert Stanley Danner moved from Missouri to Crawford County Kansas in 1876 and settled 3 miles east of Walnut. He lived in Kansas about 40 years then moved



to San Pedro, Cal. in 1918, where he lived till his death, on July 7, 1924.

Thomas, the second son of J. R. S. D., married Florence Elizabeth Cochran. They had six children, the first, William Emmett, born August 29, 1898 Married Vida Daniels in February 1920. The next was Blanche Elizabeth, born October 27, 1900. Married Vernon Edward Norrup on August 15, 1928. The third child was Ernest Houston, born August 27, 1903 and married Irene Hambler in July, 1924; the next was Bernice Cochran, born January 29, 1906. She married Hobart Paul Lehman on Sept. 25, 1929. Next was Anna Wardell, born Nov. 24, 1912. Lastly, Mildred Matilda, born April 14, 1909.

John R. S. Danner's third child was Mary Frances who married John W. Creager in February, 1895. They had one child, Edith Thelma, born December 24, 1895. Edith Thelma married Earl Ray Bingham by whom she had one child. She next married Irvin Roy Linton by whom she had three daughters and two sons. I do not know their names.

John R. S. Danner's next child was John Robert, born October 16, 1881 and died August 23, 1926. He married Rheda Corinna Chadwick on December 31, 1902. They had four children: Dorothy Corinna born November 23, 1903. Married Samuel Doub, November 9, 1929. Don Stanley, born February 21, 1905. Golburn Robert, born December 12, 1907. Florence Elizabeth, born July 11, 1910. Died June 30, 1914.

John R. S. Danner's youngest child was Edward Nathan, born January 3, 1886. He married Raden Brumley May 1, 1909. They have three children: John Edwin, born June 23, 1910. Gertrude Monoto, born April 20, 1912. Raden Udell, born December 28, 1914.

### NATHAN STANLEY DANNER

And now we come to my father, Nathan Stanley Danner. They all moved to Missouri and settled about 16 miles from Springfield. They were living there when Gold was discovered in California. Missourians went wild with excitement when the news came, my father among the rest. He joined a wagon train of Ox Teams and Covered Wagons. There were about a hundred men in the party. John Inman a neighbor from Missouri was one of the party and John Hockett, who later settled at Porterville, was another.



They came along very well and were making good time until they arrived at Salt Lake. Here they bought one of John C. Fremont's new Guide Books. Fremont had been sent out by the government to locate a good route from the East to California. His route lay by the way of Sante Fe, New Mexico. It meant a loss of time to go to Sante Fe but they decided on going. They went without any road right across the country and found the going very hard. Great mountains and deserts. Sand rocks and chasms. In places they had to let the wagons down by ropes. They were much belated and their oxen were worn out when they got to Santa Fe an the season was getting late. They sold the oxen and bought pack mules and started on. Somewhere, they crossed the Colorado River and as their provisions were about exhausted; my father and John Inman were selected to go on ahead with some pack mules and get provisions at Los Angeles and come back and meet them on the way.

Nathan S. Danner and John Inman set out across the desert. They thought they were nearer the settlement than what they were and didn't take much in the way of supplies—in fact there wasn't much to take. A dog happened to follow them. For ten days they were without a bite to eat. During all that time they were fighting sand, sage brush and cactus with no end in sight. On the tenth day they killed the dog and ate him. He was thin and poor. They boiled the meat. It wouldn't get tender so they ate it any way. Dad said it was like chewing rubber—so tough they couldn't bite in to it and they had to swallow it almost whole. They were so hungry they said it tasted awfully good anyway.

Somewhere along near the top of the divide above San Bernardino they came to a meadow and some wild horses. They succeeded in killing one and then they said they had a good feast. Then they travelled onward. The first settlement they came to was the Cucamongo Ranch and the people were Mexicans. They were very kind hearted and obliging. They were taken in and dined and wined in true Mexican style. Then their pack mules were loaded with Grizzly Bear bacon and beans. The Mexicans wouldn't accept pay for the provisions, which also included dried beef.

They went back then and found the pack train and their friends plodding, tired and hungry, weary and worn.



Their arrival prevented a real catastrophe for they were just about to give up and lay down and die.

They all came on together to Los Angeles. This was the winter of 1849. They staid in Los Angeles all winter. It rained constantly and the rivers were high. No roads and no bridges and travelling was impossible. In the spring, after the waters had subsided they went on to Mariposa, their objective. Here they all scattered throughout the mining country.

In company with John Inman my father mined and prospected over a wide territory, and while the two made money most of the time, they were not lucky enough to strike a bonanza. They finally drifted into French Bar, now known as Lagrange. Here they quit mining and went to merchandising. One of them kept store and the other run the ox team to Stockton for supplies. They did well and were making good money; but a man came along who wanted to buy them out, so they sold and went back to Missouri.

My father took a sailing vessel to Panama crossed the Isthmus and took a steamer for New Orleans. At New Orleans he deposited a quantity of gold dust, which he had been carrying in a belt around his waist, to the U. S. Mint. It was for something over five thousand dollars. I have had the receipt for many years, and I must have mislaid it for I have looked everywhere for it. May have burned it up in cleaning out old papers and rubbish.

Father arrived home in Missouri all O. K. He went to farming and raising cattle. He built a log house. Along about this time he became acquainted with Manerva Pearce, a neighbor girl. This acquaintance ripened into love and then to marriage. They moved into the log house and lived. The marriage occurred August 23, 1853. My mother whose name was Manerva Frazier Pearce, was born in McMinn County, Tenn. February 16. 1835. She was 18 and Dad was 31 when they were married. Mother was one of 12 children; Her father was Edmond Pearce. Her mother was Abigail Frazier before her marriage and Abigail Frazier's mother was a Lowe.

### THE FRAZIER FAMILY

The Frazier family came to America in 1775. We have no data of them, until they settled in Tennessee. John

and you will appreciate how a different location might affect the growth of your plants and the amount of shade and sunlight they receive. You can also take into account the soil type, which may vary from one location to another. For example, if you have clay soil, it may be better to plant your vegetables in a raised bed or a container, as the soil will be more likely to dry out and become less fertile over time. If you have sandy soil, you may want to add organic matter to help retain moisture and improve drainage. Another factor to consider is the availability of water. If you live in an area where water is scarce, you may need to invest in a rain barrel or a water harvesting system. Finally, you should also consider the local climate and the amount of sunlight your plants will receive. In general, most vegetables require at least six hours of direct sunlight per day to grow well. If you live in a region with long, dark winters, you may need to consider growing cold-hardy vegetables like carrots, radishes, and turnips.

## Common Vegetables

There are many different types of vegetables that you can grow in your garden, including leafy greens like lettuce, kale, and spinach, root vegetables like carrots, radishes, and turnips, and root vegetables like onions, garlic, and potatoes. Some common vegetables include:

Frazier settled in McMinn County and married a Miss Lowe. A daughter was born to them March 12, 1812 whom they named Abigail. There were three sons, Lorenza Lowe, born July 11, 1819. Thomas, and another son whose name we were not able to ascertain.

Abigail Frazier married Edmond Pearce. They had twelve children. Four boys and eight girls, as follows: James J., Harriet, Manerva Frazier, (mother of the writer) born February 16, 1835. Lorenza, Rebecca, Lydia, Rosa, born January 8, 1843. Samuel Martin, born January 8, 1845. Abigail, Diana, Emma, and John Henry born in 1858.

All of the above children were raised to maturity and married having families of their own, the only exception being Lorenza. He joined the Union Army in the war between the North and the South, and was killed in action.

We have data on but few of the Pearce's. Harriet married Frederick Danner, a cousin of my father. Manerva married Nathan Stanley Danner. Rosa married a man named Saggs. She died February 6, 1917. Abigail married A. T. Ellis. She died in 1876. Emma died October 15, 1897. Samuel Martin died May 6, 1909. John Henry died in 1925.

Lorenza Lowe Frazier was born in Tennessee July 11, 1819. He was a Physician. All the Fraziers moved to Missouri in 1851 and settled about fifteen miles southwest of Springfield. Dr. Frazier saw service with the U. S. Government forces during Indian uprisings and was later rewarded with a grant of land and it is still occupied with his descendants having been owned by three generations of the family.

Dr. Frazier married Hannah Bryant, and had five children. A son Elisha was born in McMinn Co. Tennessee in 1848. A daughter married a Maples and another daughter married a Maples, while another daughter married a Rhodes. The youngest was a son, Samuel. Dr. Frazier died in 1890.

Elisha Frazier lived in Missouri continuously from the time he came there with his father from Tennessee in 1851 and occupied a portion of his father's grant of land. He was married and had three children, D. S. Frazier is a minister of the M. E. Church in Missouri. A daughter, Mary married a Mr. Durham and another daughter married a Mr. Bidwell, both of whom live at Nixa, Missouri.

The original, John Frazier had a son, Thomas who in turn had three sons, Jefferson, Richard and Samuel...



A fourth child of the said John Frazier, whose name is unknown to the writer, had a son Thomas. No further data.

### *Children of Nathan S. and Manerva F. Danner*

Three children were born to them while living in Missouri, William Henry, Harriet and John Calvin. William Henry and Harriet both died in infancy. John Calvin was born June 13, 1857.

It was so cold back in Missouri that Dad got restless. He thought of the wonderful climate out in California. He sold out most of his things. He sent his cattle out to California in charge of Uncle Fred Danner and Uncle Bud Ellis. (Uncle Bud was an uncle by marriage. He had married one of my mother's sisters, Aunt Abbie.) while he brought Aunt Harriet (Uncle Fred's wife) and my mother and her little son, John Calvin, out by the way of Panama.

Uncle Fred and Uncle Bud came along with the cattle by a regular immigrant train of ox teams and covered wagons. This was in 1858. Mother and Dad and Aunt Harriet arrived in California in due course of time, so did Uncle Fred and Uncle Bud and the immigrant train. The cattle never got here. The Indians got away with them, much to the disappointment of my parents, for most everything they had was invested in the cattle.

They had to begin life all over again. They settled on a little tract of land about three miles down the river from La Grange, Stanislaus Co. Here my sister, Manerva Jane was born February 27, 1860. Here, I, Jefferson Davis Danner was born November 27, 1861.

Dad had gone into the cattle business again. The fall of 1861 and the spring of 1862 were the rainest and wettest ever known in California. The land we had was a beautiful flat along the river of rich alluvial soil. The rain fell in torrents for days and days and finally the Tuolumne River, which was already swollen higher than ever before, came down mountains high.

Our ranch was quickly overflowed and the water was waist deep around the house when the folks decided they had better vacate and take to the hills. It was well they acted quickly, for on looking up the river they saw a roll of water coming that looked to be fifty feet high. Ma carried me in her arms and waded in water up to her waist, while my

which should probably reflect the actual rate of infection. A general off-the-shelf approach does not seem to fit well with the needs of individual patients. A more individualized approach, which considers each patient's own specific circumstances, would be much more likely to succeed. The first step should be to determine whether the patient has an active infection and, if so, determine the type and severity of the infection. This can be done by taking a blood sample and testing it for antibodies to specific viruses. If the antibodies are present, it is likely that the patient has an active infection. The next step is to determine the type of virus causing the infection. This can be done by taking a tissue sample from the infected area and testing it for specific viruses. If the antibodies are present, it is likely that the patient has an active infection. The final step is to determine the severity of the infection. This can be done by taking a blood sample and testing it for specific viruses. If the antibodies are present, it is likely that the patient has an active infection.

The second step is to determine the best treatment for the infection. This can be done by taking a blood sample and testing it for specific viruses. If the antibodies are present, it is likely that the patient has an active infection. The third step is to determine the best treatment for the infection. This can be done by taking a blood sample and testing it for specific viruses. If the antibodies are present, it is likely that the patient has an active infection.

father brought my brother John and sister Jane, who was only about two years old.

They looked up after they arrived safely on the hill and saw the house and barn floating away on down the river. The chickens, which had taken refuge from the flood waters in the hen house went off down stream cackling and taking on as they floated away.

Our house had fallen to pieces on its downward flight and a trunk of clothing which had washed ashore was saved by an acquaintance some miles below and was given back to us. When the high water had subsided, every post and fence was gone and the beautiful little ranch on the wide spreading flat was completely washed away. Only a big sand-bar and piles of stone and gravel remained to tell the tale.

During all the rains and storms the ground got wet and boggy and all but a few of Dad's cattle bogged down and starved to death before they could be found, and there was no way that they could be reached and taken care. So the folks found themselves broke again. My father got what he could of what was left and then moved over on to the Merced River about six miles below Snellings, on what was called the Barfield place.

My youngest brother, Lee Jackson was born at this place on June 26, 1864. Dad sold that place and bought a new one just down the river about two or three miles. It was always called The Island. Merced River divided down there and formed the island. It was fine land but very unhealthy. It was low and wet, and the water was bad. My mother was sick all the time. We moved into Hopeton which was about as bad as the island was for health.

My grandfather, John Danner was living with us and his health failed him. He lingered along till August 15, 1871 when he passed away, and was buried in the Hopeton cemetery.

Father then concluded to get off the river bottoms and move to higher ground. He sold the ranch and traded our house off in Hopeton for a span of iron gray horses and with our old team of horses, our household goods were loaded in the wagon and we set out for Linns Valley in Kern County which is about two hundred miles from Merced.

Here we located in what was known as the Moody neighborhood. We children attended the public school. We

and self-made, global and local, but also the local and regional, and the national and international. The growing and more interconnected world has led to increased cross-border trade and investment, and with it comes the need for a more integrated and coordinated international monetary system. The movement towards a

more integrated and coordinated system will continue. Institutions and standards will play a role in this development. International organizations like the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund will have to adapt to the new reality. The World Bank's role in providing development assistance and promoting economic growth will remain important, but its focus will have to shift to include issues such as climate change, sustainable development, and poverty reduction.

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had an orchard and a garden, also raised hay and had hogs and cattle. This made plenty of work for us boys and we had no time to get into mischief.

While living here my brother, John Calvin married Jane Greenliss. She died about a year afterwards, and in a year or two John married again. This time to Alice Barbeau on May 25, 1884. She was born May 23, 1862. They had five boys and one girl. Lee Stanley, born May 28, 1885. Lucien Carl, born May 23, 1887. Frederick Earl, born December 29, 1889. Violet Maud, born May 3, 1892. Edgar Nathan, born January 22, 1896. Royal Fay, born September 19, 1899.

On May 10, 1876, my sister, Manerva Jane was married to Thomas Marion Flippen, a Virginian. He was born March 17, 1851. They had nine children. Marion Stanley, born September 1, 1877. Wade Hampton, born September 27, 1879. William Lee, born September 14, 1881. Lucien Calvin, born October 21, 1883. Jane Jefferson, born October 2, 1889. Virginia Alma, born February 25, 1887. Florence Danner, born February 16, 1893. Virginia Parker, born November 2, 1897. Of these, William Lee died September 15, 1881. Virginia Alma died June 19, 1889.

### JEFFERSON DAVIS DANNER

Jefferson Davis Danner married Rose Carver September 11, 1888 in San Francisco, Cal. They had two children, Rose Edna, born July 19, 1889. Frederick Edmund, born June 22, 1892.

#### *Children of Jefferson Davis Danner*

Rose Edna Danner, daughter of Jefferson Davis Danner, was married to George Bootes Burnham, April 7, 1915. He was born, August 29, 1888. Children, Hugh Danner Burnham, born January 13, 1916. Dorothy Georgie, born April 22, 1917. Walter Jefferson, born March 4, 1920. Winifred Edna, born December 14, 1923.

### LIEUT. FREDERICK E. DANNER

Frederick Edmund was born in San Francisco on Van Ness Ave. The house was burned down during the great fire and earthquake which destroyed part of the city in 1906.

The family lived at Glennville, Cal. till the fall of 1894



when they went to Hanford and from Hanford to Willows where his father was in the merchandising business.

Fred attended the Grammar School at Willows. Ed Hunter was Principal, who afterwards became his father-in-law. He made all the grades and then entered the High School from which he graduated with honor to himself and family.

When the World War broke out, he went to Camp Lewis where he was mustered in to the military service. He was appointed Corporal. Next he was appointed Sergeant which position he held for about a year when he entered the Officers Training School from which he graduated as a Second Lieutenant. Then came the end of the war and his family and friends rejoiced.

Fred's marriage occurred while he was living in Willows after the war. He accepted a position as an Instructor in the High School at Red Bluff, and at this writing, (1931) he is completing his sixth year in that capacity.

Frederick Edmund Danner, son of Jefferson Davis Danner, was married to Mabel Ernestine Hunter April 11, 1923. Children, Frederick Edmund Junior was born September 11, 1924. His mother, Mabel Ernestine was born February 7, 1893.

### LEE JACKSON DANNER

Lee Jackson was married to Laura Slinkard. They had four children. Delbert Erwin, born April 2, 1894. Lorita Alma,, born February 12, 1896. Hazel Irene, born June 2, 1898. Guinevere Inez, born June 3, 1900.

Lee Jackson Danner's first wife, Laura Slinkard Danner died early in her married life; leaving her four little children. Lee kept them together and raised them to maturity and were all married off. In his old age (sixty years old) he married Mrs. Georgia E. Henderson, a widowed lady with two children. Her maiden name was Dunagan. She was born in Douglas, Arizona, July 4, 1897. Lee and Georgia were married in Phoenix, Arizona April 5, 1924. They have one child, a son, born November 3, 1928 and named him Jefferson D.

### *Children of John Calvin Danner*

Of the children of John Calvin Danner, Lee Stanley married Gentie Barnard. They had two children. Thelma,



born November 18, 1909. Phillis Evalyne, born April 27, 1913.

Lucien Carl second child of John Calvin, was married to Anna Bowen. They had two children.

Frederick Earl, third child of John Calvin Danner, was married to Minnie Bowen August 25, 1915. Children, Frederick Calvin, born July 10, 1923.

Violet Maud, daughter of John Calvin Danner, was married to Millard Loyd Poundstone October 1, 1921. Children, John Richard born August 8, 1924.

Edgar Nathan, fifth child of John Calvin Danner was married to Narcissa Sheets, a teacher in the High School at Porterville, Cal. Edgar is now Dr. Danner, an Optometrist and has an office in Porterville.

Royal Fay, sixth child of John Calvin Danner, was married to Beryl Ogden. Children, Robert Royal, born March 26, 1927.

### *Children of Manerva Jane and Thomas M. Flippin*

Marion Stanley Flippin married Edith Harriet Rose, January 19 1912. She was born August 7, 1889. Children, Thomas Marion, born January 6, 1914. Doris Rose born June 26, 1916. Rosemary, born June 11, 1918. James Stanley, born March 9, 1925.

Wade Hampton Flippin and Jeanette Louise Fletcher were married December 3, 1902. She was born May 13, 1881. No children.

Lucien Calvin Flippin and Eliza Travis were married September 15, 1902. She was born April 26, 1884. Children, Lucien Travis, born July 5, 1913. Virginia Louise, born September 17, 1916.

Florence Danner Flippin and Donald Scott Smiley were married December 14, 1917. He was born November 12, 1891. Children, Donald Edwin, born October 20, 1918; Jane Florence, born September 4, 1922.

Jane Jefferson Flippin and Edward Tyler Bachelder were married November 27, 1924. Separated after five years. She teaches Art in Oakland.

Jane Jefferson Flippin Bachelder next married Harold Bernard Jobes. The wedding occurred on December 19, 1930. He was born in Philadelphia, Pa. June 26, 1892. They live in Oakland, Cal. where Mr. Jobes is in the automobile business.



Virginia Parker Flippen and John Kenneth Lilly were married June 21, 1924. They live at Bakersfield, Cal. He is a lawyer.

### *Children of Lee Jackson Danner*

Delbert Erwin Danner and Ella Ristow were married June 30, 1915. Children, Lloyd Irving, born April 15, 1916. Lee Jackson, born July 5, 1919.

Hazel Irene Danner and Orlo Martin Hobbs were married September 7, 1916. He was born August 22, 1895. Children, Verna Lee, born June 30, 1917.

Charles William, born April 19, 1920.

Lorita Alma Danner was married to Herbert Timme June 6, 1918. He was born April 29, 1895. Children, Helen Lucile, born March 4, 1919. Richard Carl, born March 5, 1920.

Guinavere Inez Danner and Morris Tracy Smith were married February 7, 1925.

My father sold his ranch in the Woody neighborhood, where we lived so long. We children attended public school and grew to maturity. My brother John traded his ranch to Tom Waller for a ranch up on White River, in Tulare Co. There was fine stock range and lots of vacant land, so my father took up some land there and bought some railroad land there as well. We were badly hemmed in at the old place and needed cattle range.

My father lived at this place till he died June 13, 1892. Not quite 70 years of age. He was buried on top of a hill not far from the house, at a spot he had selected before he got down bedfast. After his death my mother moved to Orange Co., where she lived many years with Manerva Jane Flippen. She passed from this earth January 2, 1911.

Death again invaded our family on May 19, 1913 and took Thomas Marion Flippen. The next one to go was John Calvin Danner who passed away at his home in Porterville, March 6, 1924. Then my dear, sweet sister Manerva Jane Flippen, who had been totally blind for several years, was called for. Her death occurred March 21, 1926. John Calvin was buried in his family plot in the Porterville cemetery. Thomas Marion Flippen, and my mother Manerva Frazier Danner and sister Manerva Jane Flippen were all buried in the Santa Ana cemetery at Orange.



## CATHERINE DANNER

### *Sixth Child of Frederick Danner, the Revolutionary Soldier*

The sixth child of Frederick the soldier was a daughter Catherine, born May 27, 1791. She married Hail Munday. They moved to Texas in 1861 and settled in Denton County. They had three children: Edward, Jane, and Mary. No data as to date of births. Jane married George Steelman. Mary married a man named Horn. They moved to Arkansas. A son was born to Mr. Horn and Mary. They named him George. He married and raised a large family in Arkansas.

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## ADAM DANNER

### *Seventh Child of Frederick Danner, the Revolutionary Soldier*

Adam Danner, a son of Frederick of the revolutionary soldier was born March 2, 1793. He was married on February 2, 1828 to Susannah Liggan. They had eight children, as follows:

James Danner, born 1830, was a man of conscientious scruples as to fighting and wars. He was very zealous and very religious. When the war of Secession between the North and South came on he would not take sides. The South was getting into extremities. They put on a draft for every able bodied man regardless of religious beliefs.

The draft caught James in the net. He refused to fight. He had nothing to do in bringing the war on, and he wasn't going to help them get themselves out of the predicament that the hot-heads had got themselves into. He was Court-martialed. He stood by his beliefs. They gave him his choice of fighting or be executed himself by a firing squad. He told them to fire away. He was executed by the firing squad.

Adam and Susannah's second child was William H. born in 1833. No data on him. Their third child was Lydia, born 1836. No data on her. Their fourth child was Frederick, born 1842, died May 28, 1912. He willed all his property to his granddaughter, Mary Atlas Harris, on condition that she take care of his wife Elizabeth during the rest of her life. His Will was witnessed by T. P. Whittaker and R. L. Cain in Clarksville on road to Yadkinville.

## THE POLITICAL PARTIES

of the political parties by their ability to mobilize

the mass electorate, to recruit the ablest minds and  
provide the "moral leadership" which could stimulate an  
otherwise inert society. The party's task was to recruit and  
train all youth from middle-class backgrounds and have them  
serve the purpose of creating and maintaining an  
adequate and honest civil service in between  
and above itself, and this itself was the  
main task of the élite party.<sup>1</sup>

## THE KUOMINTANG

THE KUOMINTANG, founded January 1, 1924, at Nanking,  
Nanking, was

theocratic and "theocratical." It was a national party  
which was formed out of the KMT (from the Chinese  
meaning "Chinese Nationalist Party") and the Kuomintang  
Party.

Its leadership is made up of men from rural areas,  
and members from general agriculture, business, and  
commercial interests in the city, mostly consisting of  
men who have been born in the cities. Most of the  
members are from the upper classes, but there are also

officials belonging to middle-class families, but there  
are also some middle-class families.

The members are from all over China, but most  
of them are from the provinces of Szechuan, Yunnan,  
Kiangsi, and Hunan, and the members are from  
all parts of China.

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of them are from the provinces of Szechuan, Yunnan,  
Kiangsi, and Hunan, and the members are from  
all parts of China.

Adam and Susannah's next child was Anna C. born 1838. No data on her. Next came Samuel Danner, born 1840. Then Isaac born 1843. No data on either of them. Adam's youngest child was John, born in 1845. His wife's given name was Lindie. They had ten children, Viz: Louise who married a Mr. Holden and lived not far from Yadkinville. We had a short visit with Holden. Louise has been dead for a good while.

The other children were in the following order: Anderson, Julia, Sarah, Rush, Wiley, Henry, Joseph, James and William. We have no data as to any of them. They moved to Bonham, Texas and settled 10 miles north of Bonham. At a cross-roads, Wiley started a store and they got a Post Office started there and called it Danner. Bonham is 20 miles east of Sherman and a hundred miles north of Dallas, Texas. It is not far to the Arkansas state line. We passed through Sherman on our trip east and would have taken a side trip over to the Danner settlement if we had known we had relatives there, but didn't find it out till we got to North Carolina.

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### JACOB DANNER

#### *Eighth Child of Frederick Danner, the Revolutionary Soldier*

The seventh child of Frederick Danner the revolutionary war veteran was Jacob, born February 4, 1795. He married Sarah ..... She was born in 1794. Jacob lived to be 101 years old, dying in 1896. He was buried at Timberage now Bethlehem, N. C. Bethlehem is a neighborhood in which he has a large number of descendants.

Jacob had five children, Frederick born 1821. Sarah, born 1831. Eli, born 1834. Rebecca, born in 1836. Mary, born 1839. We could get no data on any of these excepting Frederick. He got married and had three children: Noah, born 1841, died 1903. He was married. Next was Frederick Esau, born October 9, 1863. He married Prudence Florence Brogon, born February 26, 1866.

Noah Danner mentioned in the above paragraph was the father of five children, they are: Rachel who married ..... Griffeth and lives in Salisbury, N. C. No data as to children. R. L. Danner, no data. The next child



was Mary. She married a man named Beck. They lived in Winston-Salem, N. C. Then comes Harvey Danner, a minister of the gospel, and lives at present in Orangeburg, South Carolina. Next is Samuel, also a Minister at Orangeburg, South Carolina. Next is Emma Danner. She married a Mr. Ireland and lives at Cana, North Carolina.

Jacob Danner's grandchildren through his son Frederick, mention of whom was made in the fourth paragraph of page 26. (I am getting into deep water here as there are so many Fredericks in the Danner family so pardon me for trying to be specific). This Frederick had a son Frederick Esau who married Prudence Florence Brogon and they had five children: DeWitt T. Danner, born February 23, 1897. He married Amanda Bowles on January 1, 1922. They had two children, Howard C. and Nellie Mae. The next was Dailie Magnolia, born April 27, 1899. She married Emery Presley on October 21, 1923. They have one child, Ruth Earl, born September 30, 1924. They live at Fletcher, Henderson Co., North Carolina.

Frederick Esau's third child was Della Deonie, born April 15, 1901. She married Moses Harris on August 5, 1918. Live in Cana, North Carolina. They have four children: Rossie L. born December 18, 1919, Dorsette A. born June 19, 1921. Wilburn D. born December 5, 1922. (Just one century from my father's birth) Lois Fay, born March 7, 1924.

Frederick Esau's fourth child was Frederick Thomas, born November 2, 1903. He married Maude Ray on October 7, 1929 and is employed in Fire Department No. 6 in Winston-Salem, North Carolina.

Last comes a very sweet young lady, Violet Elizabeth, born March 4, 1906 living at home with her parents at Cana, North Carolina. They have a very comfortable house and a nice farm that looked to be well tilled.

Frederick Esau has a younger brother, Jacob Asbury who lives at Harmony, North Carolina. No data on him.

## SARAH DANNER

*Youngest Daughter of Frederick Danner, the Revolutionary Soldier*

A daughter, Sarah, was the youngest as well as the ninth child of Frederick Danner, the soldier. She was born



September 5, 1797 and was married to Sterling Gregory, a brother of my grandmother Sarah Danner. This was another case of a brother and sister marrying a brother and sister. There was so many Gregory's in North Carolina that we simply did not have the time to trace them up. We promised ourselves to make another trip back there and it is my sincerest wish that we may be able to do so.

Dallas Library

AUG 1 1982

Dallas Texas

Public Library

AUG 1 1982

Dallas, Texas

an aggregate amount of money deposited with the individual  
and now due, cannot exceed \$1000.00. No individual  
has written a check for more than one-half a dozen  
to himself which can be stopped, giving him only half  
of the amount due. This will give him time to make  
the sum paid back before it can be cashed.

1000

General ledger

1000 1000

Bank ledger

1000 1000

1000 1000

1000 1000

3334 1











